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RUSSIA,  
Page 4

See  
ITALY,  
Page 2

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TRADE,  
Page 9

See  
USA,  
Page 2

See  
TRADE,  
Page 9

See  
USA,  
Page 2

MONDAY SPORTS COLLEGE BASKETBALL Page 13

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1993

Right Wins A Landslide In France

Confrontation Looms Between Cabinet and Socialist President

By William Drozdiak Washington Post Service PARIS — France embarked on a new era of divided government on Sunday as a coalition of conservative parties prepared to challenge the Socialist president, François Mitterrand, after winning the largest legislative majority in the nation's modern history.

In the final round of general elections, the political alliance headed by the Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac and a former president, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, capitalized on voter dismay with high unemployment and corruption scandals to complete a devastating rout of the ruling Socialists.

The mainstream right parties appeared likely to win between 463 and 482 of the 577 seats in the National Assembly. The Socialists seemed likely to win 68 to 85 seats, a stunning decline from their previous total of 270.

After their poor showing in last Sunday's first round, the Socialists urged voters to reconsider their abandonment of the left. But their warnings about the dangers of electing an overwhelming rightist legislature went unheeded as many former supporters simply stayed away from the polls.

"The parliamentary left has suffered a very severe defeat," said the Socialist Party leader, Laurent Fabius. "The right dominates almost everything." Mr. Fabius said that in opposition, the left "must regain contact with those who once had faith in it" and "must speak its natural language of social justice."

Mr. Chirac, whose party will become the biggest party in the legislature, reassured voters that the conservatives will govern with moderation and will not seek to punish its political enemies. Mr. Chirac's Rally for the Republic was expected to have 243 to 261 seats and the center-right Union for French Democracy to 213 to 215. Allied rightists won 6 to 7 seats.

"You have expressed your rejection of socialism but above all you wanted another See FRANCE, Page 4

Yeltsin Survives Impeachment Attempt; He Vows to Go Ahead With Referendum

By Michael Dobbs Washington Post Service MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin on Sunday survived a determined attempt to remove him from office by the conservative-dominated parliament less than two years after he became the first popularly elected leader in Russian history.

"The Communist coup has not succeeded," a jubilant Mr. Yeltsin told thousands of cheering supporters outside the Kremlin, minutes after the result of the vote in the Congress of People's Deputies was announced inside. "The people have won, democracy has won, young Russia has won."



Boris N. Yeltsin acknowledging cheers from a crowd of about 60,000 supporters in Moscow on Sunday. At right is former State Secretary Gennadi E. Burbulis, a Yeltsin adviser.

A total of 617 deputies voted in favor of the impeachment motion, 72 votes short of the required two-thirds majority of the 1,033 members of the Congress. Only 268 deputies voted against Mr. Yeltsin's removal from office, a rally of 60,000 supporters from a makeshift podium beneath the multicolored domes of St. Basil's Cathedral. Punching his fist in the air and flashing V-for-victory signs, he said he would ignore the result of the vote by the Congress and push ahead with a nationwide referendum on April 25 to decide his fate.

"I submit to the will of the people," Mr. Yeltsin declared, visibly buoyed by the cheers of the crowd and recovering the jaunty confidence that had seemed to desert him in recent days. It was not up to the Congress, he added, "to decide the fate of the people."

The failure of conservatives to muster enough votes to topple Mr. Yeltsin leaves the parliament and parliament locked in an apparent stalemate over how to resolve Russia's political crisis. Deputies also voted, 558 to 339, to reject a motion calling for the dismissal of Mr. Khasbulatov, who is widely regarded as Mr. Yeltsin's most prominent political opponent. The attempt to dismiss Mr. Yeltsin, 62, whose five-year mandate is not due to expire until June 1996, capped the most dramatic week in Kremlin politics since the failure of a hard-line Communist coup in August 1991. It followed a series of political reversals for Mr. Yeltsin, whose once formidable authority has been sapped by a constitutional conflict with parliament and the vast economic problems associated with the transition from communism to capitalism.

The move to get rid of both Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Khasbulatov followed an agreement overnight between the two men that would have led to the replacement of the present all-powerful Congress with a Western-style two-chamber parliament. Angered by a deal that had been made above their heads, the deputies refused to vote themselves out of office, despite a promise that they would receive their salaries until their mandates officially expired in 1995.

The parliamentary revolt against Mr. Yeltsin followed a week of bruising political battles and some stunning rhetorical U-turns that left even his supporters bewildered and confused. On Wednesday, Mr. Yeltsin abandoned an attempt to assume emergency powers after the Constitutional Court ruled against him and parliament threatened him with impeachment. On Sunday morning, he even seemed to be abandoning the idea of an early referendum, the key element in his strategy of appealing directly to the people over the heads of the deputies.

"Yeltsin changes his mind all the time," said Viktor Gulashko, an opposition deputy from central Russia. "He says one thing one day, and a quite different thing the next. It is impossible to believe him."

Yeltsin aides attributed his sudden shifts to the enormous psychological strain posed by the struggle with Congress, to the death of his mother and to a desire to show the country that he sincerely wanted a compromise with his political opponents. "The president wants to appear both as the leader of reforms and a political arbiter," said Gennadi E. Burbulis, a Yeltsin confidant and former presidential chief of staff. "He is a human being like anyone else and he makes mistakes. Since the whole world is watching See RUSSIA, Page 4

60,000 Rally in Moscow in Defense of Reforms

By Margaret Shapiro Washington Post Service MOSCOW — When hard-line Communists staged their ill-fated coup in 1991 and the Russian people faced down tanks and threats, Misha Dayev was stuck in the United States, forced simply to watch the action on television.

So when hard-liners in Russia's Congress of People's Deputies unleashed their legislative assault on President Boris N. Yeltsin this week-end, promising to impeach him and turn back his democratic and free-market reforms, Mr. Dayev took to the streets, joining thousands of others clutching Russian flags and pro-Yeltsin signs outside the Kremlin on Sunday. "I missed my chance then," said Mr. Dayev, 26. "I'm not going to miss this one now. I'm proud to be here."

Communists also demonstrated in Moscow on Sunday, parading under red hammers and sickles and signs that denounced Mr. Yeltsin as a traitor and a dupe of the United States whose free-market changes have hurt them and ruined the country. Many carried photographs of Stalin and signs declaring, "No to capitalism."

But their numbers were scanty in comparison to the crowd of about 60,000 that surged onto the cobblestoned expanse between the Kremlin and the decaying modern Rossiya Hotel, and then resolved to stand there all day in defiance of the Congress and its impeachment threats. In fact, this was the biggest demonstration of any kind in Moscow since the days following the 1991 coup. Then people were celebrating the dawn of a new democratic era, a victory over totalitarian methods and generations of ingrained fear, even as they mourned the death of three young men killed during the coup attempt. On Sunday, they were massing under the onion-shaped domes of St. Basil's to defend and bolster the man who more than any other is the symbol of Russia's continuing democracy and its often-difficult reforms.

They cheered Mr. Yeltsin's every word and feisty gesture and victory sign. They told him God was watching over him. And they denounced his foes, the speaker of the parliament, Russian I. Khasbulatov, and the chief judge of the Constitutional Court, Valeri D. Zorkin. "Of course it is difficult living now, everything is so expensive and changing all the time," said Nina Semonova, 59, a pensioner, who was close to tears as she watched Mr. Yeltsin stride by to address the crowd from a flatbed truck. "But it is worth it if in the end we will finally have a normal country, with normal lives, like you have in America," she said. "That is what Yeltsin is trying to do and we support him."

Democratic forces have had a hard time in the 20 months since the coup. Economic changes that looked good on paper cut hard in reality, leaving much of the country impoverished and with no obviously correct political path to follow. Democratic groups have bickered, kept their distance from the unpredictable Mr. Yeltsin at times, been unable to muster interest from a public simply trying to cope. But the current Congress and the threat to Mr. Yeltsin changed all that. So on Sunday, everyone from Yegor T. Gaidar, the reformist prime minister whom Mr. Yeltsin was forced by conservatives to dismiss, to the human rights activist Yelena G. Bonner and the businessman-turned-politician Konstantin Borovoi turned out to give support.

It is the land that calls itself the industrialized world's fifth largest economy, that helped found the European Community and prided itself on a rise from wartime ruin to postwar riches, rooted in energy and inventiveness and competitiveness. Now, for some Italians, the bubble has burst. "There's a moral crumbling that starts at the top and has spread to the very bottom," said Franca Rame, an actress whose satirical monologues draw enthusiastic crowds. Mr. Andreotti was and is far more than a player in the byzantine world of Italian politics. Before his demise after elections last year, he was one of the world's longest-serving officeholders, a central player on Europe's postwar See ITALY, Page 2

Italy's Plot Thickens as Investigators Name Andreotti

By Alan Cowell New York Times Service ROME — If only a half or even a quarter of the allegations against him are true, Italy's leaders in the last few decades have lived in a twilight world with a B-movie plot that would have been faintly bizarre even if it had been restricted to a movie set.

Consider some of the seams that have emerged from the 13-month investigation into political corruption known as "mani pulite" ("clean hands"). • The World Cup soccer tournament comes to Italy, arguably a great national honor. But when the contracts are awarded for the stadiums they immediately become arenas of corruption, with construction companies paying bribes to politicians.

• An earthquake strikes south-central Italy and more than 2,700 people die. Reconstruction becomes a free-for-all of diverted funds. All that, some veterans of Italy's politics will argue, is no more than was expected or assumed by the country's 57 million people, many of whom drew some sustenance or other from the wellsprings of illicit earnings controlled by the political bosses.

In a land where traffic lights, one-way street signs, the income tax laws and even the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church are viewed more as a challenge than as binding instructions, it might have been foreseen that corners would be smoothed, obstacles circumvented, advantage taken where it was offered. But, with disclosures culminating this week-end in the still unsubstantiated charge that Giulio Andreotti, a former prime minister, associated with the Mafia, the plot has moved from B movie to "The Godfather."

The mob needs a favor? Call the connection in city hall. The politician needs the vote? Call the mob. But this is not a movie, and it is not city hall.

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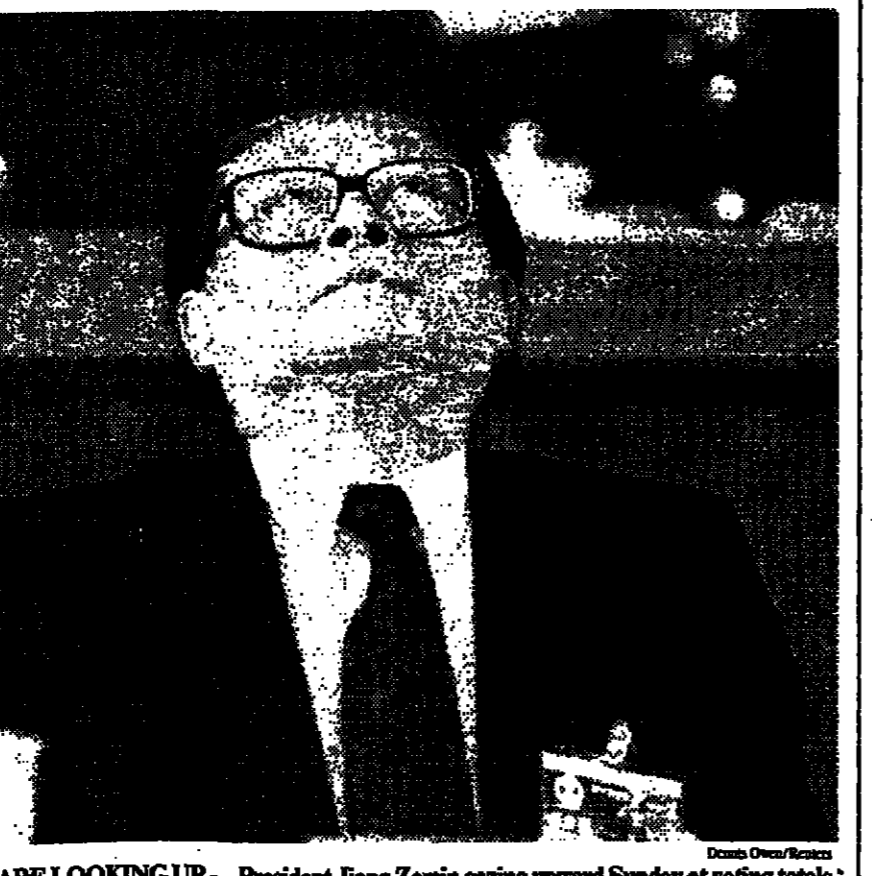
Kiosk Murdoch Moves To Buy N.Y. Post

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Rupert Murdoch has signed an agreement with Abraham Hirschfeld, publisher of the embattled New York Post, to transfer the newspaper to a subsidiary of Mr. Murdoch's News Corp., the company said on Sunday. It said the two men will apply jointly to a New York bankruptcy court Monday to terminate Mr. Hirschfeld's management agreement at the 192-year-old newspaper — which Mr. Murdoch owned from 1977-88 but had to sell because of federal regulations prohibiting ownership of newspapers and television stations in the same market.

General News A letter tied to suspects in N.Y. bombing blames U.S. actions in Midwest. Page 3.

Business/Finance The stamp has imperiled strong gains in world trade. Page 7. U.S. machine tool orders powered ahead in February. Page 7.

Crossword Page 14.



THINGS ARE LOOKING UP — President Jiang Zemin gazing upward Sunday at voting totals in the re-election of Prime Minister Li Peng during the National Peoples' Congress. Page 4.

U.S. and EC Weigh a Time-Out on Trade

By Tom Redburn and Tom Buerkle International Herald Tribune PARIS — It is not a particularly auspicious time for the European Community and the United States to be thinking about a trade war. As Mickey Kantor, the chief U.S. trade negotiator, opens two days of talks in Brussels on Monday with the EC's Sir Leon Brittan, Europe is divided and depressed while the new Clinton administration remains fuzzy and undecided on its trade strategy.

With recession spreading across the Continent, Germany is fearful that the new French government might be tempted to retreat into protectionism in an effort to shelter its farmers and save factory jobs. In Washington, meanwhile, trade policy is up for grabs as competing camps contend for the upper hand. "The Clinton trade people were not prepared upon taking office, so what we are seeing is a process of on-the-job training," said Michael Aho, director of economic studies at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. "The Europeans are not in much better shape.

though. They seem only able to agree to disagree, but not on anything positive they should do together." Perhaps that is why, after sending early volleys of accusations of unfair trade practices across the Atlantic like so many powerful tennis shots, the United States is considering a time-out. Washington and Brussels are preparing to discuss their differences now knowing they cannot be expected to be resolved quickly. "It is time we stopped talking about each other and started talking about what we can do together." See TRADE, Page 9

U.S. Reaffirms Its Support for Russian Leader

NEW YORK — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Sunday that the nuclear threat of the Cold War could return if Boris N. Yeltsin fell, and he reaffirmed U.S. support for the embattled Russian president.

"If Yeltsin is overthrown," he said, "the stakes are just enormous." He was speaking on U.S. television hours before Mr. Yeltsin survived a vote to impeach him in the former Soviet republic's hard-line-dominated Congress of People's Deputies.

"We have a possibility of a revival of a nuclear threat, we have a possibility of increased defense budgets, the lack of market opportunities, and we just have a new threat to the United States as a whole," Mr. Christopher said outlining reasons for increased U.S. aid to Russia. He also said plans for the April 2-4 summit talks in Vancouver before Mr. Yeltsin and President Bill Clinton remained unchanged despite the crisis in Moscow.

"We're getting closer to that date," Mr. Christopher said. "It takes a lot of planning for a summit, so we're looking forward to going to Vancouver and I suppose in a sense our bags are packed." Mr. Christopher reiterated the U.S. position that Mr. Yeltsin remained the best person to lead Russia. "We're interested in democracy and market reform in Russia," he said, "and at the present time by far the best exponent of that is President Boris Yeltsin."

Beyond rock, there is rave and now techno, dance music with a kind of electronic beat that is hot across the Continent but virtually unknown in the United States. The subversive energy of urban U.S. rap has been absorbed by Europe but reconstructed by local artists, including immigrant communities like the Senegalese in France, whose lyrics and rhythms reflect their own lives and concerns. And while teenagers across the Continent were familiar with REM, the U.S. band, the music that most young Europeans talk about — depending on where they live — more often involves groups like Germany's Fantasia. See USA, Page 2

American Pop Culture Wilts in Europe

By William E. Schmidt New York Times Service BONN — When he was younger, said Peter Schild, a 25-year-old university student here, he and his friends would often buy things just because they were American, from athletic shoes and music cassettes to movie tickets and blue jeans. As far as he was concerned, America's icons and heroes were Europe's too, part of a common cultural matrix reinforced by imports of U.S. television shows and the latest Hollywood movies.

Now, like many his age, Mr. Schild says he is looking increasingly to the countries around him for his cultural signals. "I like America still, but now I want to know I am more interested in Europe, including European music and films," he said. "Perhaps I've just seen too much of American culture that I take it for granted, but it's Europe that seems new and exciting to me now." Among young people themselves, and also among advertisers, broadcasters and sociologists, there is a growing sense in Western Europe that U.S. hegemony over pop culture is being challenged, for the first time in decades, by the emergence of a European consciousness among the young, reflected in a separate sense of music and fashion and even style.



WORLD BRIEFS

Q & A: Albanian Fears in Serbia's Kosovo Region

Amid mounting uncertainties in the Balkans, Albania's deputy foreign minister, Arian Starova, spoke to the IHT's Joseph Fichetti about fears that the fighting in Bosnia will spill over into Kosovo, the part of Serbia bordering on Albania.

Q. Reports from Kosovo speak of strong tensions between the Albanians who make up three-quarters of the population there and the local Serbian authorities. What is the situation on the ground? A. Right now ethnic cleansing has started. Of course, this phrase is used to describe even worse abuses in Bosnia, but the Serbs have the same goal in daily life in Kosovo. More than 2 million Albanians have lived there for centuries, but now there are no elementary schools teaching in Albanian. Albanians are being pushed out of their jobs and their homes, new settlers — Serbians — are being brought in. Beatings are an everyday occurrence, and there are killings. While the Serbs in Belgrade are telling the world that they are working to end the conflict in Bosnia, they are doing just the opposite in Kosovo.

Q. Do you attach much importance to the warnings not to start fighting in Kosovo that both the Bush administration and the Clinton administration have sent to the Serbian leadership? A. It is a great help to the efforts aimed at solving the Yugoslav crisis by containing it. Q. Is the Vance-Owen plan the right approach in Bosnia and perhaps elsewhere and even perhaps a first step toward stabilizing all of former Yugoslavia. A. I can't comment in detail because I'm not sure I know what's in the plan. Do you? At least it has got the parties talking. But even if there is an agreement, it will have to be enforced with international troops because there will be so many local flare-ups. Success under these conditions would have a tangible positive impact on the whole region, but even then Kosovo could still become another Bosnia, on a much, much worse scale.

Q. Are you worried that Albania could be sucked into a war if fighting breaks out in Kosovo? A. It's well known that Albania is not equipped militarily to fight a war with Serbia. So we're trying to provide for our defense in other ways. We've started developing cooperation with NATO and the recent trip to my country by the NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, was a promising sign and perhaps a guarantee for the future. And we are hoping for bilateral cooperation with some NATO members, including the United States, of course, Italy and Germany, and Turkey and perhaps even Greece. For the moment, the scale of any help is small. For example, we have 50 officers in Turkey for training.

Guerrillas Blow Up New Prison In Germany

BONN — German urban guerrillas, striking after a two-year lull, have blown up a new prison. "Freedom for all political prisoners," the Red Army Faction said in a letter claiming responsibility for the bombing Saturday of the prison near Darmstadt, south of Frankfurt.

56 Killed in Korean Train Crash

SEOUL (Reuters) — At least 56 passengers were killed and 110 were injured Sunday when an express train derailed near Pusan. South Korea's second city, the Korea Broadcasting System said. Police said four out of eight coaches derailed and turned over shortly before the train, with about 700 passengers on board, arrived at Pusan on the southeast coast. Television pictures showed some of the derailed coaches crumpled like paper.

Israel Bars Entry From Gaza Strip

JERUSALEM (AP) — Israel announced Sunday that it was sealing off the occupied Gaza Strip following a day of Arab knife attacks on Jews and retaliatory attacks by Israelis.

Bonn Predicts Accord on Deportees

WARSAW (AP) — Interior Minister Rudolf Seifers of Germany said Sunday an agreement with Poland on returning illegal immigrants is likely within two months but will not require deportation of those who reach Germany before the country's tighter law on asylum-seekers takes effect.

20,000 Rally for Peace in Ireland

DUBLIN (NYT) — An estimated 20,000 people on Sunday continued public demonstrations in favor of peace in Northern Ireland and against the Irish Republican Army, whose bombs had killed two boys in Warrington, England, eight days earlier.

TRAVEL UPDATE

When the European Community dropped most frontier controls on Jan. 1, Denmark put up special mail boxes on its frontier with Germany, with signposts and forms. Spot checks by mobile teams of customs officers were introduced to replace conventional controls. Drying public expectations of wide abuse, customs authorities report considerably increased revenue from declarations of imported goods. (Reuters)

Aided by Heavy Snow, Shaky Truce Appears To Take Hold in Bosnia

BELGRADE — A cease-fire between the three sides in the 11-month civil war in Bosnia appeared to be holding Sunday. The Bosnian Serbian army commander, General Ratko Mladic, and the commanders of the two other warring factions in Bosnia, Muslims and Croats, agreed Friday to a cease-fire from midday Sunday, and it appeared to be holding by late afternoon. An official at the UN Protection Force headquarters at Kiseljak in central Bosnia said that three hours into the cease-fire only one violation had been reported, some shells landing at the airport at Tuzla, in northern Bosnia, but that was all. Belgrade radio also said all was quiet.



Muslim women giving victory sign on Sunday as about 50 Serbs were evacuated from Tuzla.

For Bosnia, NATO's Armor

By John Lancaster Washington Post Service STUTTGART — If a peace accord is reached in Bosnia-Herzegovina, NATO's preliminary plans call for sending 64,000 peacekeeping troops, mostly mechanized infantry units augmented with a smattering of tanks, according to Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda, the senior NATO commander for Southern Europe. "Initial thinking tells me we're talking about mechanized troops but not real heavy, although you would want some armor to be credible," Admiral Boorda said in an interview last week at U.S. European Command headquarters here.

France Joins Airdrop Effort Over Muslim Towns in Bosnia

FRANKFURT — France has become the first country to join the United States in airdropping supplies to Muslim towns in eastern Bosnia, the U.S. European Command said Sunday. A French C-160 cargo plane flew with four U.S. C-130 aircraft Saturday night to deliver 29.3 tons of food and 600 kilograms (1,320 pounds) of medical supplies to Gorazde, a command statement said.

Somali Warlords Agree on Interim Government

By Jennifer Parmelee Washington Post Service ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Somali leaders, vowing to trade "the logic of force for the ethic of dialogue," have agreed to establish an interim government to end the anarchy that has locked their country in a deadly cycle of famine and violence. After 13 days of bargaining at a UN-sponsored peace conference here, 15 chiefs of Somalia's warring factions reached a compromise accord on Saturday to set up a three-tiered, federal-style administration to guide their country during a two-year period leading to elections.

ITALY: Investigators Add Andreotti's Name to List

(Continued from page 1) The investigation of Mr. Andreotti, said Mr. Scalfari, "completed the square." Mr. Andreotti has belittled the charge of Mafia association — a serious offense in Italy — saying it is the result of vendetta against him by Mafia informers. "In a certain sense it is better this way than with a shotgun," he said in a statement Sunday, taking some high ground by announcing himself that he was under investigation rather than allow the newscaster to consolidate his own spin on it. "I am not afraid of any serious inquiry, and I face this disgraceful episode with serenity."

USA: Europe's Youth Shrugs at American Pop Culture

(Continued from page 1) Still, the effluvia of mainstream U.S. popular culture — from the baseball caps worn by French and British teenagers to the popularity of telecasts of everything from World Wrestling Federation matches to the serial "Beverly Hills 90210" — continue to have a powerful resonance in Europe. In Paris, Sergio da Silva, the 25-year-old manager of Chevignone, a store that sells U.S.-style clothing, argues that America's influence over popular culture on the Continent remains undiminished. "There is no European identity," he said. But among others, there is a sense that the strong American influence in clothing, music and fashion trends is waning, diluted by what Philippe Pauchard, a 23-year-old business student in France, described as "a desire to be European, even if it is only a desire."

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# FIRST 100 DAYS / PARKING PLACES?

## ★POLITICAL NOTES★

### Homosexuals Threaten Anti-Clinton Protest

WASHINGTON — Leaders of homosexual rights organizations have warned White House officials at a meeting that unless President Bill Clinton demonstrates stronger support for having homosexuals in the military, a gay and lesbian march on Washington next month would turn into an embarrassing protest.

The meeting came as organizations of homosexuals that provided enthusiastic support for Mr. Clinton in last year's campaign were threatening to withhold political and financial support.

Mr. Clinton touched off the latest furor over this issue in his news conference last week when, in response to a question, he said that he would not rule out restrictions on the deployment of homosexual soldiers — an assertion that he later said did not represent a change of heart.

Andrew E. Barrer, a major Democratic fund raiser and board member of the Gay and Lesbian Victory Fund, said: "We said that the march could either be a celebration or a protest that we're not getting equal treatment. There were some hurt feelings, but I don't think there was any anger."

David C. Wilhelm, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, met with party fund-raisers in New York on Thursday, and they told him they would stop collecting money until the president took action to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military.

Several representatives of the groups said White House officials blamed the press for the dispute over Mr. Clinton's position and reassured them that the president would not back away from his plan to overturn the ban. (NYT)

### Skidding in for Coon Supper: An Ally's Tale

WASHINGTON — One of the most important friendships in Washington today is the quiet alliance of three former Arkansas governors who all ended up working on Pennsylvania Avenue: President Clinton, Senator David H. Pryor and Senator Dale Bumpers.

There is a unique bond. It was forged on the rubber-chillins circuit of Arkansas politics, it survived their once reckless pursuit of a roasted raccoon and it thrives today with Mr. Bumpers and Mr. Pryor serving as Mr. Clinton's eyes and ears on the Senate floor.

But first, the raccoon story. As Mr. Bumpers, the official raconteur of the Bill, David and Dale club, tells it, every year Democrats in Gillet, Arkansas, put on a raccoon supper that is compulsory for Arkansas politicians. But in January 1988, Arkansas was buried in a blizzard on Coon Supper day.

"Bill called me and said, 'Are you going to the Coon Supper?'" Mr. Bumpers recalled. "I said, 'God, Bill, I don't think we can find.' He said, 'Well, I talked to the county judge and he says the road graders are out there scraping the snow off the runway so we can get in.'"

Mr. Pryor looked at the weather and bowed out, but Mr. Bumpers and Mr. Clinton took off. On the way, as Mr. Clinton regaled Mr. Bumpers with stories, the runway lead up, and when their small plane landed, it skidded and spun into a cow pasture.

"I swear, I don't think Bill ever quit telling that story he was in the middle of when we finally came to a halt. I said, 'Bill, get that door open. Let's get out of here.' And he just casually found the door. He was in no hurry whatever. He finally opened the door and we jumped out of that plane and we took off running through the snow to get away from it. I'm sure we hadn't gone 30 feet, and good of Bill says to me, 'Boy, I bet we don't ever lose a vote down here again.'" (NYT)

### Texas Duck Strokes of Bush-Quayle Team

KINGWOOD, Texas — Former President George Bush and his vice president, Dan Quayle, played their first golf together in two years when they teed off at the Doug Sanders Kingwood Celebrity Classic.

Mr. Bush drilled his tee shot at the first hole far to the left and into the woods, forcing spectators who lined that side of the fairway to duck. His second shot lit a spectator in the leg. (AP)

### Quote / Unquote

President Bill Clinton, at the annual Gridiron Club dinner: "The opinions I will express tonight are those of my wife." (AP)

### Away From Politics

- Persistent poverty during the first five years of life leaves children with IQs 9.1 points lower at age 5 than children who suffer no poverty during that period, according to a study. The IQ deficit appears to be the result of poverty alone, not other factors such as family structure or education level of the mother, said Greg J. Duncan of the University of Michigan.
- The most famous school test in America has a new name. The Scholastic Aptitude Test, the exam 1.5 million high school students wrestle with for three hours each year, dropped "Aptitude" after 67 years because of concern that it implied measuring innate intelligence. The new name: Scholastic Assessment Tests.
- They like each other. Really. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, who had come to talk about the Constitution, first told the Association of American Publishers that speculation about tense relations among the justices was unjustified. "I think it's fair to say relations among the justices was very good friends." Pause. "Despite the fact that where we see an idea that deserves clanking over the head, we clank it over the head. Bad ideas should be shown for what they are."
- Pedro Fernando Chuzza-Pizarra, 31, a former Colombian police lieutenant, who fled his homeland to avoid murder, kidnapping and drug-trafficking charges and is believed to be a high-ranking member of the Medellin drug ring, was arrested at his New York home and faced deportation to Colombia, federal officials said.
- Only three weeks after the discovery of the defective gene that causes amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, better known as Lou Gehrig's disease, researchers are racing to begin clinical trials of the first potential treatments for the disorder, which previously had been untreatable. Virtually every one of the 30,000 ALS patients in the United States will be able to enter a trial, doctors said.
- A federal judge ordered the Clinton administration to provide better medical care to the Haitian refugees with AIDS who are being held at the Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, either by improving conditions there or evacuating them within 10 days. (WP, NYT, LAT)

# Winds of Change in House Unlikely to Blow Away All Perks

By Clifford Krauss  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It may not be Lexington and Concord or the fall of the Bastille, but on Tuesday the first-term Democratic rebels in Congress will make their first frontal assault against perks and pork.

At stake is nothing less than the hundreds of free parking spaces at Washington National Airport.

The House bank scandal and the growing perception that lawmakers were spoiled by privileges like subsidized meals and

haircuts helped produce the largest congressional turnover in modern times and the expectation of a revolution. Recently, the 64 Democratic House newcomers have been caucusing feverishly, trying to put together a package of changes they will propose for enactment by the House.

If the most rebellious backbenchers get their way, lobbyists, political action committees and dictatorial committee chairmen will be condemned to the dust bin of history.

But because of divisions in the newcomers' ranks, and the resentment of their

elders, little is likely to be swept away beyond such picaresque perks as personal use of frequent flier mileage acquired on official trips.

"Reform is one thing," said Representative Jolene Unschuld, a three-term Democrat from Washington state, "but that doesn't mean you have to take a machine gun and mow it all down."

One proposal on the table would reduce to \$50 the \$250 annual cap on gifts lawmakers can accept. Another would require stricter accounting on the expenses of lobbyists. And a third would replace the current House schedule, typically a three-day work week, with three five-day work weeks followed by a week off.

Senior members are not exactly trembling, but they are expressing concern. In a meeting with freshman leaders this week, Thomas S. Foley of Washington, the House speaker, requested that if they must attack the privilege of House members to park at National Airport, they should remember that members of the Senate and Supreme Court get free spots, too.

"The sense was if you take us down, take

them all down," said a freshman member who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Actually, most Democratic newcomers have been firing less threatening weaponry. Many fear they could divert momentum away from the Clinton economic program, and several are happy to get along and go along with the leadership.

"It's going to be difficult to reach consensus," said Luis V. Gutierrez of Illinois, a freshman Democrat calling for radical reform. "I will pray, I will keep my fingers crossed, but I will not hold my breath."

## U.S. Agents Say Raid on Texas Cult Was Fiasco

By Stephen Labaton  
with Sam Howe Verhovek  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Several federal agents involved in the violent raid on a heavily armed cult in Texas last month are disputing official descriptions of the operation as well-planned, likening it instead to the Charge of the Light Brigade, laden with missteps, miscalculations and unheeded warnings that could have averted bloodshed.

Contradicting the official version of events, four of the agents involved in the raid, on Feb. 28, and in a review of its aftermath said that supervisors had realized even before they began their assault that they had lost any element of surprise but went ahead anyway.

As the costliest and deadliest operation in the history of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms entered its second month, the agency leaders who planned it insist they did nothing wrong, that the operation was betrayed by a telephone call at the last minute, resulting in an ambush.

But the agency has provided only sketchy details of what happened, why the raid was even attempted, and why it was carried out when it was.

The warrants that were the basis for the raid remain sealed. No criminal charges have been filed. And the government has never clearly articulated what laws members of the Branch Davidian sect were suspected of having broken before the raid, although some officials have said they believe that its leader, David Koresh, violated federal firearms and explosives laws.

The standoff has reverberated from Waco to Washington, with President Bill Clinton instructing agents to take no action that could lead to the death toll of four agents and an unknown number of cult members. Mr. Clinton is briefed regularly about the standoff by White House staff members and Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen.

The official explanation for the shoot-out is that the operation was compromised at the last minute by the alleged telephone tip. But agents involved in the raid and its aftermath, agents from the FBI and soldiers skilled in raids all depict the assault as flawed from top to bottom. They cite these problems:

- Bureau supervisors knew they had lost the element of surprise even before the agents tried to surround the compound but ordered agents to move in anyway.
- Helicopters carrying bureau agents came under fire over the compound before the assault began, yet the bureau still pushed ahead with the mission, which relied on an element of surprise.
- The operation was plagued by a badly designed communications strategy that made it impossible for different squads surrounding the compound to talk to each other after their squad leaders had been wounded.
- Some agents had not been supplied with contingency plans for encountering heavy gunfire, even



A state trooper holding a pair of rifles at a checkpoint near the besieged compound of Branch Davidians, outside Waco, Texas. (George Widener/The Associated Press)

though supervisors knew the cult had for years been stockpiling weapons and suspected they had been converting semi-automatic weapons into automatic weapons to make them more deadly.

Some agents' requests to take more powerful weapons were denied and many were supplied only with handguns to face the cult's arsenal, which included many rifles and at least one 50-caliber weapon.

Some agents had not been briefed about the operation until a day earlier and had never been told of the cache of assault-style weapons they would be facing.

The bureau did not bring a doctor or set up a dispensary to treat wounded agents, a practice of the FBI. Wounded bureau agents ended up being carried, some by other agents, others on the hoods of trucks and cars, down a muddy road hundreds of yards to await medical assistance.

As more details have emerged, the Clinton administration's support for the bureau and Stephen E. Higgins, the director who approved the operation, has begun to erode. Mr. Higgins, who has been with the agency for 31 years and its director since 1983, declined requests to discuss the raid, which he approved. In a recent television interview he said, "I've looked at it and rethought it. There was no problem with the plan."

But agents and other people involved in the raid and its aftermath paint a much different picture. As the shock of the shoot-out and bloodshed has begun to wear off, the agents have come forward because, they said, they do not trust Mr. Bentsen's pledge of a thorough and independent investigation of the Feb. 28 raid, given the stakes for the agency and its director.

## Letter Tied to Tower Bomber

### Mideast Turmoil Blamed in New York Blast

By Alison Mitchell  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The suspects in the World Trade Center bombing sent a letter around the time of the attack that claimed responsibility and attributed the action to deep resentment against U.S. policy in the Middle East, according to law enforcement officials.

The officials said they had determined that the letter, from a group calling itself the Liberation Army Fifth Battalion, was authentic and that it provided the first insight into what might have prompted the attack.

The explosion on Feb. 26 in the basement garage of the Trade Center killed six people, injured more than 1,000, and caused hundreds of millions of dollars in damage.

The letter, mailed to The New York Times and turned over to the authorities, warned of additional actions against American civilian and military targets, including what they described as "nuclear targets."

Such attacks, they said, would be forthcoming unless the United States met a series of demands, including an end to diplomatic relations with Israel and an end to interfering "with any of the Middle East countries' interior affairs."

The claims and threats were contained in a letter that described deep resentment over U.S. policies in the Middle East and said that Americans themselves were responsible.

"The American people must know that their civilians who got killed are not better than those who are getting killed by the American weapons and support," said the letter, which was written in occasionally faulty English.

"The American people are responsible for the actions of their government and they must question all of the crimes that their government is committing against other people," it continued.

"Or they — Americans — will be the targets of our operations that could diminish them."

The letter was delivered to The New York Times four days after the bombing of the World Trade Center. It was then turned over to the New York City Police Department's chief of detectives, Joseph R. Borrelli, who passed it on to a federal and city law force that is investigating the bombing.

Federal investigators said they determined that the letter was authentic and that it had been

prepared by one of the five men now in custody. But officials declined to reveal how the determination had been made, saying that it could compromise the investigation.

"There is no question that the letter was prepared by a member of this cell," a senior investigator said, referring to the five suspects.

The four charged thus far in the bombing are: Mahmoud Abu Halima, 33, extradited from Egypt after fleeing there and portrayed as the mastermind; Mohammed A. Salameh, 25, who allegedly rented the van used to carry the bomb in the parking garage under the Trade Center; Nidal A. Ayyad, 25, a chemical engineer; and Bilal Alkaisy, 27, who walked in alone to the FBI office in Newark, New Jersey, because he had heard agents wanted to question him.

A fifth man, Ibrahim A. Elgabrowny, 42, was arrested after he scuffled with federal agents sent to search his apartment.

All but Mr. Alkaisy have entered not guilty pleas; he entered no plea and is scheduled to have a bail hearing Tuesday.

The evidence tying the suspect to the one-page letter is "incontrovertible and it's not speculation," the investigator said. "It's the kind of evidence admissible in court."

Government officials in Washington said they had not previously heard of the group named in the letter. A private database maintained by the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica, California, showed no previous indication of the group or that a group by that name had ever claimed responsibility for a terrorist attack.

Since the bombing, the authorities have been able to follow an almost amateurish trail of clues — telephone calls, a joint bank account, common addresses — to arrest a small circle of Middle Eastern immigrants, who all profess their innocence. But while investigators believe they have found the core group of the conspiracy, until now they had not found any suggestion of the group's thinking.



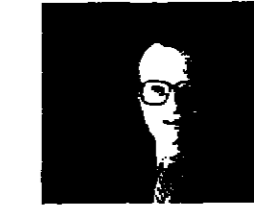
The letter said that the Liberation Army has "more than 150 suicidal soldiers ready to go ahead." It threatened that if the group's demands were not met, it "will continue to execute our missions against military and civilian targets" in the United States and abroad. It specifically mentioned "some potential nuclear targets."



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# 'Treading Water,' Pentagon Puts Off Key Budget Issues

By Barton Gellman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — His news release made an obligatory pitch for "the first truly post-Cold War budget," but it is Les Aspin's habit to speak more bluntly in person.

"What we're doing is kind of treading water," the defense secretary said in a briefing for reporters.

It is not every year that a cabinet member makes a declaration like that about his budget. But the words seemed fit. The \$263.4 billion military spending plan for fiscal 1994 that Mr. Aspin formally announced swears a few modest strokes toward the Clinton administration's defense objectives, but leaves nearly all the big decisions far off.

Mainly by spotlighting personnel reductions planned initially for fiscal 1995 — the accounting year that begins next Oct. 1 — the Pentagon produced more than \$11 billion in savings from what President George Bush would have spent next year. That is by far the largest part of the budget cuts in President Bill Clinton's fiscal 1994 plan.

But Mr. Clinton is counting on the Pentagon for a great deal more. Defense cuts — \$88 billion by 1997 — are at the center of the president's long-term deficit reduction plan, and the Defense Department has barely started to devise a program that could satisfy that appetite for savings.

At least as much to the point for the old systems analyst in Mr. Aspin, there is no sign of a strategy showing how the cuts relate to the new U.S. position in the world.

No fewer than 15 times in a meeting with reporters, Mr. Aspin or his senior aides deferred questions about future cuts to what they call, in capital letters, the department's Bottom-Up Review. That review process conforms to Mr. Aspin's long-held belief that a defense budget

should be built from a kind of conceptual clean slate.

That is, defense budgets of the future should be formed not by subtracting "top-down" from Cold War force structures, but by adding "from the bottom up" the capabilities required to meet new threats.

The Bottom-Up Review is Mr. Aspin's vehicle for defining those

## NEWS ANALYSIS

capabilities and the budgets required to fund them, but he is already committed by Mr. Clinton's promise to find \$88 billion in cuts. For that reason, according to a recent memorandum to Mr. Aspin from the undersecretary-designate for policy, Frank G. Wisner, a primary purpose of the review is consistency building — first and foremost within the Pentagon itself.

"The goal is to establish a broad, stable political consensus" on the defense budget, said the memorandum, a copy of which was obtained by The Washington Post. "To reach this goal, we will need you and the chairman [General Colin L. Powell] standing shoulder-to-shoulder on basic positions."

General Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, spent the last three years arguing publicly that the Bush administration's "base force" of 1.6 million active-duty troops was the smallest capable of defending national security. Mr. Wisner warned Mr. Aspin that the Joint Chiefs "can be moved only so fast" from that position. "Too quick a pace will make them, and the chairman, balk," he wrote.

Because the Pentagon looms so large on the federal landscape, its importance to Mr. Clinton's economic program is hard to overstate. The Defense Department spends one in five federal dollars. But so much government spending is required by law — mainly



Secretary of Defense Les Aspin during a Pentagon press conference at which he outlined the defense budget for 1994.

to pay interest on the national debt and mandatory benefits known as entitlements — that defense dollars account for roughly half of all "discretionary" federal spending.

Until last year, under an agreement worked out between the White House and Congress in 1990, it was not possible to transfer money from defense to domestic spending. But the so-called "budget walls" have come down this year, reopening the debate over guns versus butter.

Mr. Clinton's promise to cut \$88 billion from defense by 1997 is what defense budgeters, in a term borrowed from air combat, call a "bogey" or target. It is far to say that the administration has no concrete idea how to reach that target.

Only part of the reason is that

the administration has not decided what specific cuts to request. Another part, perhaps the larger part, is that there are enormous uncertainties about what the existing defense establishment would really cost if it went unchanged. The result is that Mr. Clinton probably will have to cut tens of billions of dollars just to reach the spending levels that the Bush administration incorrectly estimated it would reach in 1997.

One uncertainty concerns the Bush administration's assumption that it would find \$70 billion in defense "management efficiencies" by 1997, a proposition for which there is nearly no evidence. Mr. Clinton's budget now assumes that \$10 billion of those savings will not materialize; many budget analysts are skeptical that much of the savings are real.

# China Names Li Peng and Jiang to Lead

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Prime Minister Li Peng was re-elected Sunday to a second five-year term, strengthening his position in the generational transition now beginning to take place in China's leadership.

For all the dizzying economic change under way in China, Mr. Li is expected to continue to represent the hard-liners who favor harsh repression of dissident voices that challenge the Communist Party's leadership.

The 3,000 delegates to the National People's Congress dutifully marked their ballots for Mr. Li there was no other candidate — and deposited the orange forms in boxes in the red-draped Great Hall of the People. But 330 of the delegates either spoiled their ballots or voted "no" to Mr. Li's candidacy.

That is many more than voted against candidates for other positions, and it amounts to a rebuke for Mr. Li. The delegates were selected on the basis of their obedience and loyalty to the party, so in a rigged election even a 10 percent protest vote is startling.

On Saturday, the Congress elected Jiang Zemin, the party leader, as the nation's president. A move that gives one man the top posts in the party, government and military for the first time since the 1970s.

Nanjing Hua Guofeng picked up the three posts after Mao Zedong died in 1976 has once Chinese leader been given so much formal authority. The promotion, which had been expected, is a reversal of the leadership's recent efforts to begin separating the Communist Party from the government.

For now Mr. Jiang holds power only at the pleasure of Deng Xiaoping, China's 88-year-old senior leader, who holds no official posts. Mr. Deng presumably wanted to increase the chances of an orderly succession, but even so it is not clear that the titles will help him much in the power struggle that is expected after Mr. Deng dies.

As for Mr. Li, a 64-year-old engineer, he is often described by foreign scholars and diplomats, as well as by Chinese historians, as the most hated man in the country. He helped lead the call within the Politburo for repression of the 1989 crackdown on the Tiananmen democracy movement, and he is still remembered for his harsh public speech imposing martial law and calling troops into Beijing.

Paradoxically, diplomats suggest that it was Mr. Li's unpopularity that ensured his re-election. Mr. Deng may have feared that Mr. Li's removal would encourage dissidents and invite calls for a reversal of the verdict on the Tiananmen crackdown itself.

Mr. Deng himself is not close to Mr. Li, however, and last year he is believed to have criticized Mr. Li for being insufficiently supportive of market-style economic restructuring. Mr. Deng's children, in blunter fashion, have told friends in the past that the prime minister is a "melon-head."

While Mr. Li's re-election had generally been expected, it places him as a key member of the small group of men in their 60s and 70s who are supposed to rule collectively after Mr. Deng's death.

Supporters of Mr. Li say that the common criticisms of him are unfair, and that if he seems

awkward and cold in public it is because of shyness rather than arrogance. They note that he is a very hard worker and that his family — unlike those of several other Chinese leaders — has never been tainted by corruption.

"People familiar with him say Li is kind, amiable, easy of approach and good at making friends," the official Xinhua press agency gushed. "Among his acquaintances are common folks as well as political personalities, experts and scholars."

The agency also quoted Mr. Li's wife as saying that he is "a model husband."

"He always helps me with the household chores," she was quoted as saying. The dispatch did not mention that Mr. Li's household has a maid to do the chores.

Some Chinese and foreigners who have discussed issues with Mr. Li have found him engaging and intelligent, particularly on electrical power, his area of expertise. Nonetheless, Chinese intellectuals frequently joke about his intellect, and they mock his occasional mispronunciation of Chinese characters when he reads speeches.

The son of a Communist who was killed by the previous Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) government, Mr. Li was one of a large group of orphans and other children raised in part by the former prime minister Zhou Enlai.

The fact that Mr. Li has been re-elected to another five-year term does not necessarily mean that he will serve the full term. Chinese leaders are purged periodically upon losing power struggles, and their rivals rarely bother to observe such niceties as waiting for a term of office to end.

## RUSSIA: Yeltsin Stays

(Continued from page 1)

what he is doing, and given the vast issues at stake, his mistakes are particularly visible."

While the parliamentary opposition of nationalists and Communists failed in their primary goal of removing Mr. Yeltsin, they succeeded in further whittling down his power. Deputies voted, 537 to 263, to subordinate state-run television and radio services to parliament, a move that would give Mr. Yeltsin's opponents a vital propaganda weapon in the coming struggle for public opinion.

Broadcasting chiefs immediately lodged an appeal against the Congress's decision with the Constitutional Court, saying that the decision represented a major blow to freedom of the press. Information Minister Mikhail A. Fedotov said in an interview with journalists that the decision returned Russia to the pre-glasnost era of Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Since the political crisis erupted with Mr. Yeltsin's announcement a week ago that he was assuming emergency powers, television and radio have veered between impartial reporting of the political battles in the Kremlin to open support for the president. A journalist, known for his extreme nationalist views, Alexander Nevzorov, was barred earlier this week from being host to the popular "600 Seconds" news program on St. Petersburg television.

Although Mr. Yeltsin has survived the impeachment motion in the Congress, he still faces daunting political challenges over the coming weeks and months. He maintains that the present political stalemate can be broken only through the adoption of a new constitution to replace the much-maligned Soviet-era document that names the Congress of People's Deputies as the supreme body of state authority in Russia.

Unless Mr. Yeltsin changes his mind once again on assuming emergency powers that would give him the right to overrule the Congress, it is difficult to see how he can force through a nationwide vote on a new constitution. Deputies have tacitly conceded his right to organize a vote of confidence on his government on April 25, but will almost certainly block any attempt by him to rewrite the rules of the political game in his favor.

Addressing supporters outside the Kremlin on Sunday evening, Mr. Yeltsin compared the attempt to impeach him to the failed Communist coup. He said that it had been engineered by former Communist party apparatchiks defeated in August 1991.

While Mr. Yeltsin's supporters were holding an all-day political rally next to St. Basil's Cathedral, about 10,000 nationalists and Communists were denouncing him as a traitor on the other side of Red Square.

## Moscow Gridlock Aids Some Ethnic Region Turns Power Struggle to Its Advantage

By Celestine Bohlen  
New York Times Service

UFA, Russia — When people in Moscow raise the specter of the breakup of Russia, they talk about places like Bashkortostan, an oil-rich region in the southern Ural Mountains where contempt for the once-behaved hands of the Kremlin is open and withering.

Ask political leaders here whether the feud between President Boris N. Yeltsin and his rivals in the Congress of People's Deputies has thrown the power of the "center" into gridlock, and they ask, with only a hint of disingenuousness: What central authority?

From his office in the former Communist Party headquarters, Yuri Dyomin, deputy chairman of the republic's parliament, has cheered the attempts by the Congress to curb Mr. Yeltsin's powers.

"I think they made him understand that he can no longer run the country by dictate," Mr. Dyomin said. But asked which of Mr. Yeltsin's many decisions had interfered with the republic's handling of its affairs, Mr. Dyomin shrugged. "None of them ever really reached us anyway," he said.

Like the other 19 ethnic republics of the Russian federation, Bashkortostan has taken advantage of an anomalous political situation to carve out its own sovereign island where the wishes of Moscow, more than 1,130 kilometers (700 miles) away, have become increasingly irrelevant.

To some extent, this is a result of ongoing decentralization, a process blessed by Mr. Yeltsin. A year ago, a new federal treaty that grants greater rights and responsibilities to regional governments went into effect, signed by all but two of the 88 regions, provinces and independent cities in the federation.

Bashkortostan, which owes its autonomous status to the indigenous Bashkirs, a Muslim Turkic people who make up 22 percent of the population of 4 million, signed the treaty.

But in recent months, decentralization in Russia has come to resemble a free fall, as the local

authorities assume the power that has been dispersed by the feud between Mr. Yeltsin and his parliamentary opponents.

"It is not a question of the Congress undercutting Yeltsin's authority, or Yeltsin undercutting the Congress's authority," said Rafis F. Kadyrov, 37, chairman of the Yostok Bank and a charismatic figure in the republic's politics. "What is happening is that together they are wrecking the authority of the Kremlin."

At the top of the Bashkortostan parliament, sympathy in the current struggle lies mostly with the Congress, where the republic has 26 deputies. Before the Congress's last session, Bashkortostan joined the other republics in opposing a national referendum on changes in the Russian constitution.

"The essence of the conflict is that Yeltsin thinks everything should be done his way, whereas the authority of the Congress is more collegial," Mr. Dyomin said.

Already, in many spheres, Bashkortostan has adopted policies that diverge from Moscow's drive toward a free-market economy.

Meat, milk and bread are cheaper here, because of more generous farm-support policies. Unlike in Russia, citizens here are still guaranteed Soviet-era benefits like cheap kindergarten, while also enjoying more innovative approaches like state-supported health insurance.

Led by a parliament dominated by members of the old Communist nomenklatura and captains of state-owned industries, Bashkortostan has taken a more cautious approach toward privatization than the federation has.

As a major center of Russia's petrochemical industry, with oil fields of its own that yield more than 400,000 barrels a day, Bashkortostan can finance its budget without subsidies.

"Before, as a republic, we had only a flag and a hymn," Mr. Dyomin said. "Otherwise we were bound by the laws of Russia. Now we have our own constitution, our own laws, and most of the economic decisions that affect us are made here."

## FRANCE: Right Wins a Huge Legislative Majority

(Continued from page 1)

er policy to fight unemployment and all forms of exclusion," Mr. Chirac said. "You wanted to give the state back its authority and our interests."

The looming phase of "cohabitation" government, in which Mr. Mitterrand must preside over a hostile prime minister and cabinet, may generate more friction than during a similar period of joint rule in 1986-88. Then, the conservatives held a bare four-seat majority and were frequently outmaneuvered by Mr. Mitterrand.

This time, the conservatives say they will use their huge electoral majority to circumscribe Mr. Mitterrand's power and influence in the last two years of his presidency. The 76-year-old head of state has rebuffed appeals to resign and says he intends to finish his second term to prevent his political opponents from dismantling Socialist achievements.

The conservative landslide buried some prominent Socialists who were running in what were previously considered safe leftist constituencies. Michel Rocard, a presidential hopeful and former prime minister, lost his first election in 14 campaigns, which could inflict a serious blow to his hopes of building a new presidential majority behind his candidacy of Socialists, reform Communists, ecologists and human rights activists.

Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, Justice Minister Michel Vaizelle and former Education Minister Lionel Jospin also lost their seats, but outgoing Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy and the Culture Minister Jack Lang managed to

win. Dominique Strauss-Kahn, Socialist minister of industry and foreign trade, was defeated by Pierre Lellouche, a key Chirac aide.

Mr. Mitterrand is expected to announce his choice for prime minister in a televised address to the nation. He has refused to divulge his preference until now, saying only that the new prime minister must respect the constitutional prerogatives of the president and share his pro-European convictions.

As the largest party, Mr. Chirac's Rally for the Republic should lead the new government. Mr. Chirac, who was ousted by Mr. Mitterrand when he served as prime minister in the first cohabitation government, has renounced the post this time to concentrate on a future presidential race. Edouard Balladur, an urban technocrat and former finance minister, has emerged as the leading Gaullist candidate to become prime minister.

But Mr. Mitterrand said last week he may appoint someone from Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's centrist Union for French Democracy if he feels he cannot win sufficient cooperation from the Gaullists.

More than 30 percent of the electorate abstained from voting, one of the lowest turnout ever for a general election in France. The apathy appeared to reflect widespread disillusionment with the ruling class and, in particular, its failure to curb rising unemployment. The number of unemployed is around 3 million, or more than 10 percent of the labor force.

Despite the lopsided defeat of the left, the Communists were expected to hold on to about 25 seats. Their leader, Georges Marchais, was re-elected. The anti-immigrant, far-right National Front ap-

peared likely to lose its sole seat in the National Assembly. Its leader, Jean-Marie Le Pen, was defeated in Nice.

The ecologist parties, which seemed on the way to becoming an influential political force after profiting early in the campaign from the anti-nuclear vote, the Socialists, failed to win a seat.

Despite their overwhelming majority, the conservative coalition is not expected to introduce dramatic changes in government policy. The conservatives want to make the central bank independent and sell off more state-run enterprises to the private sector in order to boost public finances.

But the conservatives have promised to maintain the strong-franc policy and parity with the mark that were hallmarks of the Socialist government.

The conservatives' ascendancy holds little prospect of breaking the deadlock in negotiation to reach a global trade accord, which many nations believe is necessary to pull the world out of recession and stave off a fresh burst of protectionism.

Mr. Chirac has declared that a conservative government would follow the Socialists' example in defending the interests of French farmers even at the risk of provoking a crisis with its European Community partners.

## Miners Killed in Fighting

JOHANNESBURG — Seven mine workers were killed and about 20 injured Saturday in fighting at a gold miners' holdout near Welkom in Orange Free State, mining company officials said Sunday.

## Time Bomb Kills Policeman, Hurts Others in Cairo

Washington Post Service

CAIRO — A time bomb that officials said was planted by Islamic extremists exploded in a police office Saturday, killing one officer and injuring seven persons.

The bomb was the third in Cairo in a month and came amid growing tension as security forces continued their nationwide crackdown on underground Islamic activists, who have vowed to shift their campaign of anti-government attacks from southern Egypt to Cairo.

Police Chief Hani Abdel Aziz said a man had been seen throwing a bag containing the bomb under a police car parked on a busy square. A police explosives specialist took the bomb to his office nearby to defuse it. As soon as the officer arrived and began inspecting it, it blew up, injuring a colonel and three majors, he said.

Every day last week the press reported arrests of alleged Islamic extremists and fighters between the police and armed members of the Islamic Group in towns and villages, mainly in southern Egypt.

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# U.S. Accuses Iran of Breaking Iraqi Oil Embargo

By R. Jeffrey Smith  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has secretly protested to Iran about a large shipment of oil that U.S. officials say Iran obtained from Iraq in apparent violation of international trade sanctions.

Senior U.S. officials expressed concern in interviews that the oil shipment may reflect an agreement between the neighboring countries to flout the trade sanctions imposed against Iraq by the United Nations Security Council after the 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

Iran responded to the U.S. protest by insisting that it was respecting the trade embargo, the officials said. But U.S. intelligence sources have concluded that the shipment was too large to have taken place without the Iranian government's awareness and most likely stemmed from an Iraq-Iran deal.

The officials said that if Iran decides not to adhere to the sanc-

tions, the United States and its allies will have difficulty pressuring President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to comply with UN orders constraining the development of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons or barring government attacks on ethnic and religious minorities.

Officials said that, according to several intelligence reports, the oil shipment appeared to have involved dozens of tanker trucks. The officials declined to identify the shipment's route or provide other details. They were uncertain about the exact quantity involved but said the amount was too much to be considered low-grade smuggling.

Washington's protest to Iran was reportedly issued through diplomatic intermediaries in Europe. Officials declined to say what nations were involved. Washington, which has not had diplomatic relations with Tehran since 1979, routinely passes such messages through the Swiss government.

A senior U.S. official said it was "a matter of concern" to see something like this happen with the knowledge of the Iranian government.

"The Iranians are aware of our views on the subject of any Iraqi oil traffic across the border," he said.

The officials said the administration had not decided whether to protest formally to a special Security Council committee that oversees implementation of the trade sanctions against Iraq.

Iraq has been seeking a buyer for its oil since the UN ordered a global halt to such purchases after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990.

Mr. Saddam has declined a UN offer, however, to sell Iraqi oil under international supervision and use the proceeds to buy food and medicine for civilians.

U.S. officials said they were unsure why Iran, which suffered 500,000 deaths in its brutal 1980-1988 war with Iraq, might be interested in helping bail out Mr. Saddam. But U.S. intelligence sources

normalized relations with Iraq as long as Saddam Hussein is in power.

When Mr. Clinton, in his Jan. 13 interview, first indicated that he would not insist on Mr. Saddam's removal, Washington and Baghdad were in the midst of another round of military skirmishing. Iraq was trying to halt inspections of its weapons facilities by UN experts and to shoot down allied planes enforcing a ban on Iraqi military flights over regions populated by Kurds and Shiites.

A week later, when Mr. Clinton took office, Mr. Saddam abruptly stopped the provocations, saying he hoped for better relations with the new administration.

concluded that the two nations may have discussed large-scale oil transfers from Iraq on a handful of occasions in 1991 and 1992 without reaching any agreement.

Washington has been struggling to ensure that Iraq's neighbors maintain tight control over border traffic with Iraq. The United States has complained to Jordan about its failure to halt oil shipments from Iraq. Although these shipments are continuing, a U.S. official said, the United States has decided not to complain to the United Nations.

Iran, unlike Jordan, has opposed U.S.-backed negotiations to bring peace to the Middle East, a factor that has contributed to the absence of any reservoir of goodwill in Washington on which to draw.

Moreover, the CIA director, R. James Woolsey, testifying last month to the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, reiterated Washington's concern that Iran was "trying to export violence and to destabilize regimes in the Middle East" and wanted "to dominate its own neighborhood" through a large military buildup.

Several officials said the Clinton administration's swift reaction to Iraq's reported shipment of oil to Iran reflected more than longstanding U.S. antipathy to Tehran.

They said the complaint also reflected the administration's desire to appear tough on Iraq at a moment when policymakers reportedly were preparing to drop a long-standing, explicit U.S. demand that Mr. Saddam be removed before trade sanctions are lifted.

# A U.S. Shift on Iraqi Leader Ouster Is No Longer Linked to Sanctions

By R. Jeffrey Smith and Julia Preston  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration plans to issue a statement on Monday making clear that Washington is no longer insisting on the removal of President Saddam Hussein as a condition for termination of international economic sanctions against Iraq, according to senior U.S. and diplomatic officials.

They said the statement, in defining the new administration's approach to what has been one of Washington's most vexing foreign policy problems, will try to "depersonalize" the conflict by getting away from the fixation on Mr. Saddam that prevailed under the Bush administration and instead demanding better conduct by the Iraq government.

Nonetheless, the officials added, the statement will spell out other conditions for removal of sanctions that officials predict will be unacceptable to Iraq, effectively dashing Iraq's hope of gaining relief soon from the embargo imposed by the United Nations in August 1990 after the invasion of Kuwait.

In a move that officials said was meant to counter any impression that Washington was softening its policy toward Iraq, the United States joined Friday with Britain, France and Russia in rebuking Iraq for continuing to flout conditions imposed by the UN Security Council after the Gulf War.

Representatives of the four major powers jointly summoned Iraq's UN envoy, Nizar Hamdoun, to inform him they were committed to ensuring full implementation of the UN conditions before trade sanctions are lifted. The envoys also warned that any provocative Iraqi reaction "would receive a firm response," according to Madeleine K. Albright, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

"The reason we did this at this point is not that there have been any particular provocations, but as a signal of what our intentions are," Mrs. Albright said. "The United States government would like to make clear yet again that we are exactly where we were before, which is that we require full compliance" by Iraq.

By no longer tying the lifting of sanctions to Mr. Saddam's dismissal, the Clinton administration is breaking with what had been the position of President George Bush, who said the United States would not support removal of the trade

embargo as long as Mr. Saddam remained in power.

The policy shift was publicly hinted at by Mr. Clinton in an interview with The New York Times a week before his inauguration but then disavowed by him after it provoked criticism from some U.S. allies and lawmakers who favor maintaining strong pressure for Mr. Saddam's removal.

This time, officials said, the administration's policy has been discussed in advance with the governments of Britain, France and Russia and with senior UN officials.

Officials said the U.S. statement would likely be matched by a similar policy statement from the British government. Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain discussed the idea with the U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, and others during meetings in Washington last week.

The new position is expected to bring the United States and Britain in line with France and Russia, which have not insisted on Mr. Saddam's removal. It could also give the Security Council new flexibility to make what one diplomat called "technical adjustments" to some sanctions, particularly those that have hit Iraqi children and other civilians by, for instance, preventing the import of washing powder and educational materials.

The United States will continue to insist that Iraq destroy its most lethal weapons, halt attacks on minority Kurdish and Muslim populations and accept the supervised sale of Iraqi oil to buy food and medicine for civilians, officials said.

It will also continue to demand that Mr. Saddam return property captured during Iraq's occupation of Kuwait, respect all border demarcations approved by the United Nations, halt violations of human rights, disclose the names of past weapons suppliers and accept a long-term program of monitoring by the United Nations to prevent development of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and ballistic missiles.

Iraq has previously refused to accept many of these demands, which are spelled out in UN Security Council resolutions.

Mr. Bush, in a speech in June 1991, declared that "we will not remove sanctions from Iraq as long as the brutal Saddam Hussein remains in power." He said the following month that "the United States will not have improved nor

normalized relations with Iraq as long as Saddam Hussein is in power.

When Mr. Clinton, in his Jan. 13 interview, first indicated that he would not insist on Mr. Saddam's removal, Washington and Baghdad were in the midst of another round of military skirmishing. Iraq was trying to halt inspections of its weapons facilities by UN experts and to shoot down allied planes enforcing a ban on Iraqi military flights over regions populated by Kurds and Shiites.

A week later, when Mr. Clinton took office, Mr. Saddam abruptly stopped the provocations, saying he hoped for better relations with the new administration.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Cash-Short Schools Close 10 Weeks Early

Public schools closed last week in Kalamazoo, Michigan, a full 10 weeks early. Unable to pry more money from taxpayers and unwilling to slash programs, officials sent 2,300 pupils home with snow still covering the wooded fields and ice still clogging nearby Lake Michigan.

Teachers and older pupils are looking for part-time jobs and working parents are scrambling to arrange day care for children.

"It stinks," said Travis Hansen, 17, who will be installing carpets instead of helping the baseball team try for a third straight conference title.

Last week, voters overwhelmingly rejected for the third time a 28 percent property tax increase that would have raised the typical bill by about \$160, to \$750. Many of Kalamazoo's 13,497 residents are retirees, like Stanley Chisholm.

"We've just given, given, given until it hurts," he said.

The problem is familiar all over the United States. But school districts short of money usually cut programs. Kalamazoo's decision to run a full program for part of the year, rather than cut back, is rare.

### State guidelines recommend schools stay open 180 days. Governor John Engler appointed a panel to study the district's finances.

### Short Takes

A fair proportion of all women, like Hillary Rodham Clinton, retain their maiden names after marriage or combine their husbands' names. But the figures vary considerably, according to an informal survey by The New York Times. Leitia Baldrige, the etiquette expert, says two of five women keep the family name they were born with; Bride's Magazine put it at fewer than one out of three. In the New York suburb of Mamaroneck, of 334 marriages last year, 254 women took their husbands' names, or more than three out of four. It is the other way around in New York City, where 75 to 80 percent of women either keep their maiden names — or birth names, a term many people prefer — or, like Mrs. Clinton, combine them with their husband's names.

### giving the appearance of fine china. Baby shoes also can be silver-plated for \$33 each or gold-plated for \$47.

### About People

Helen Hayes, who died this month at 92, was known as the First Lady of the American Theater as far back as the 1930s. She called this "nonsense," possibly because critics frequently bestowed the same accolade on Lynn Fontanne and Katherine Cornell. "As she pointed out," said Alex Kinney, professor of theater at Columbia University, "at every age, she was always the perfect type," from kittenish child to tomboyish teenager to perfect young wife to stately monarch to lovable grandmother.

Robert Reich, the new U.S. secretary of labor, obviously learned about British understatement when he and Bill Clinton were classmates at Oxford. As secretary of the class of 1968, he wrote this item for the current issue of the American Oxonian, the alumni quarterly for U.S. Rhodes Scholars: "Bill CLINTON writes that Chelsea's ballet skills have reached a new level of perfection, and that Hillary remains busy." He adds, "Bill notes that in early November he was elected President of the United States. Both he and Hillary spent most of the year campaigning."

Arthur Higbee

# Algeria Cuts Ties With Iran And Recalls Envoy in Sudan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALGIERS — Algeria has severed diplomatic relations with Iran and recalled its ambassador from Sudan, accusing both countries of backing Muslim fundamentalists battling the government.

Iran said Sunday that the decision was designed to divert attention from internal troubles. "The decision has been made on the basis of a false and hasty analysis of the internal situation in Algeria," the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying.

The Algerian press has accused Iran of funding militants.

The battle with fundamentalists began in 1992 after the government scrapped elections that Muslim radicals were headed to win and banned their Islamic Salvation Front.

About 300 police and soldiers have since been killed.

Algeria recalled its ambassador from Tehran in January 1992, and both nations' diplomatic representations were reduced in November.

It was the first action by Algeria against Sudan, and followed Egyptian press reports that Sudan had training camps for members of the Salvation Front. (AP, Reuters)

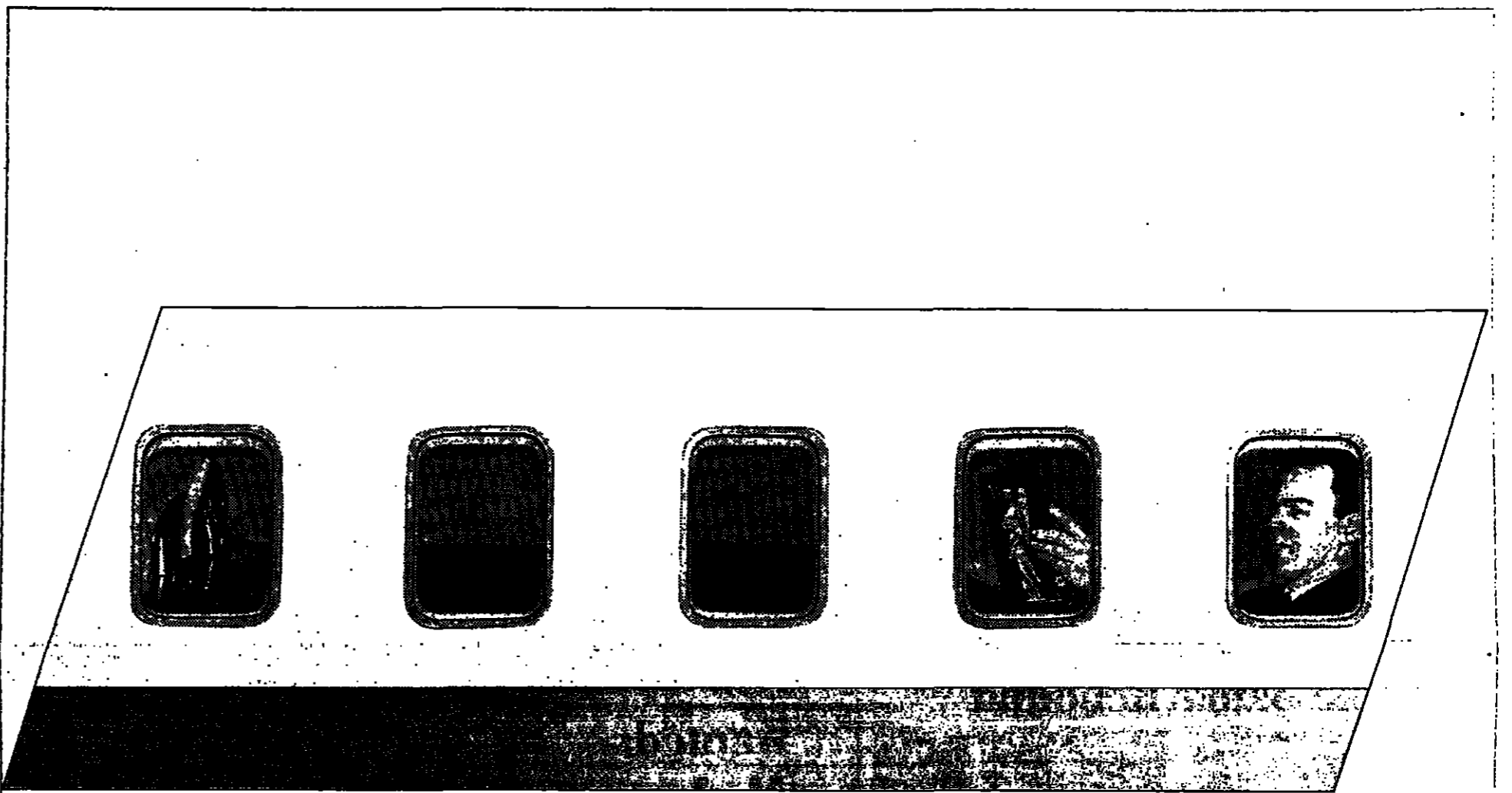


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# Herald Tribune

## Russian Compromise

It is conceivable that Russia's political crisis reached its peak last Thursday. Not that further ugly turns can be ruled out or an orderly reformist outcome assumed. But on Thursday the leader of the challenge to Boris Yeltsin, parliamentary speaker Ruslan Khasbulatov, counted heads. By some fresh appointments and promises, he is attempting to unburden himself of some of the people and policies that have antagonized the suffering citizenry. By these midcourse corrections he also seeks to do what he can to make Russia more fit for the quick extra foreign help that the industrialized democracies are gearing up to provide.

President Bill Clinton says Mr. Yeltsin's success will bring Americans billions in commerce and save Americans billions in defense. There is more. With a harder-line nationalist leader replacing the Western-looking Boris Yeltsin, the chances, thin as they are, to limit the effects of Serbian aggression would waver. That is why the war party in Serbia is rooting for a change in the Kremlin. The chances of bringing Ukraine into the nonnuclear club would similarly waver if the imperial Russian tradition were revived. Russia has its reasons for Mr. Yeltsin's stewardship, and so does the United States.

The Russian people are described as confused and apathetic. But a rough sense of public opinion is evident. Boris Yeltsin is moving on. His credentials, however imperfect, as a new-style democrat and reformer appeal to some; others admire his old-style Russian forcefulness. By some fresh appointments and promises, he is attempting to unburden himself of some of the people and policies that have antagonized the suffering citizenry. By these midcourse corrections he also seeks to do what he can to make Russia more fit for the quick extra foreign help that the industrialized democracies are gearing up to provide.

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—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## South African Secrets

A repentant South Africa has become the first nation to ban the bomb after building it. The government says it has destroyed all six of its atomic bombs and halted work on a seventh. If that is an accurate account, the action could help keep all of Africa nuclear-free, a stated aim of the white minority government in Pretoria.

South Africa says it dismantled the arms because it felt less menaced with the waning of the Cold War. But the white leadership was no doubt motivated as well by reluctance to let its nukes fall into the hands of a successor black government. Either way, South Africa has provided a hopeful precedent for preventing the spread of nuclear arms as political and social structures change radically around the world.

But Pretoria has not gone far enough to reassure a worried world. It remains close-mouthed about the fate of the fissile material and other bomb components it may have produced, and it has yet to reveal its nuclear cooperation with other countries. Pending full disclosure, the world will remain uneasy whether its path to proliferation has been closed or whether other bombshells are yet to come.

South Africa has long been thought to possess nuclear weapons. But it is alarming how well Pretoria was able to cloak its bomb-making project for more than 15 years while more than 1,000 people worked on it. The secrecy began falling away when South Africa signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in July 1991. Since then it

has opened its nuclear sites to inspection, defused its nuclear devices, denatured the weapons-grade uranium and closed down its manufacturing and test sites.

After the government's announcement that it had dismantled its small nuclear arsenal, the African National Congress questioned the quick disposal of nuclear material and documents, fearing an attempt to cover up important evidence. Indeed, scarcely a week ago the government was still shredding documents that could have informed international inspectors about the history and key developments that shaped its nuclear program.

Full disclosure could throw new light on several mysteries — like the flash spotted by a U.S. Vela satellite over the Indian Ocean in 1979 that many experts believe was a test blast conducted jointly by South Africa and Israel. Or the amount of weapons-grade uranium produced by Pretoria — and whether every gram has been accounted for or some remains squirreled away for future use or transfer to nuclear renegades.

And then there is the sensitive issue of where South Africa acquired the uranium, technology and know-how to build its bombs — information that could help international inspectors stem future proliferation.

South Africa's renunciation of the bomb gives impetus to global efforts to stop the spread of nuclear arms. But until South Africa's nuclear history is fully unearthed, doubts and dangers remain.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Banks Rebound

American banks are now stronger, as a system, than they have been for more than a decade. Profits are up, failures are down and stability is being restored. It is a happy turn of events that should not go unnoticed, particularly when you consider the damage to the whole economy that would have been caused by the wider collapses that seemed entirely possible at several points during the 1980s.

One moral of the story is that good financial regulation is crucial. The old rules and guidelines were eroded rapidly in the 1960s and '70s — rarely intentionally. Sometimes it was done by the accidents of technology and sometimes by the force of rising inflation. Bankers began to say airily that modern techniques made capital unnecessary. That was in the years after the first great increase in oil prices, when Arab producers were stuffing enormous amounts of cash into American banks.

Because interest rates were low in the United States, the bankers began lending heavily abroad, especially in Latin America. The Latin debt crisis exploded in 1982, threatening the whole U.S. banking system. The banks then hastily revised their strategy and began instead to lend much more heavily at home, especially to the real estate industry. When real estate started to slide in the latter 1980s, a lot of

banks slid with it. In 1988 there were 221 bank failures, the largest number since 1933. But the wave is now receding. Last year the failures were down to 122, and this year the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation estimates, there will be between 70 and 90. Bank profits, another sign of health, set a record last year.

What has caused the turnaround? Part of it is pure good luck. At present the medium-term interest rates, at which banks often lend, are much higher than the short-term rates that they pay on their deposits. But the federal regulators have also played a major part in this recovery, especially with the new rules that set firm standards for capital, owners' money that provides a shock absorber so that a string of losses does not immediately pitch a bank into insolvency. A lot of those recent profits have gone into building up capital.

While the new prudence is good for the economy in general, it has hurt many small businesses by making loans to them less profitable for the banks. In response, the regulators, pressed by President Bill Clinton, are relaxing some of the less necessary of the recent provisions. Having swung rapidly from excessive laxity to extreme caution, the banks are feeling their way back toward a durable balance.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### Let's Hear It for Seoul

Leave it to Kim Il Sung to ruin a good thing. Although it would never be confused with rapprochement, the limited accommodations Mr. Kim had in recent years reached with the South — against the backdrop of four decades of unvarnished Stalinism — had so encouraged Seoul that it had even begun to try to calculate the financial costs of reunification. By withdrawing from the Non-proliferation Treaty, Mr. Kim has not only killed talk of reunification, he has sacrificed all the trade, aid and international goodwill that would otherwise have been forthcoming. Obviously he prefers to have a bomb.

In Asia the stakes are high: A nuclear-armed North might encourage an insecure Seoul into developing its own bomb, which would probably provoke Japan into want-

ing the same, which would in turn set off alarms over all Asia. Yet we think it worth noting that the South Koreans have been more measured in their response than many elsewhere. Doubtless this is at least partly because South Koreans see Pyongyang's latest threat less as a shocking departure than business as usual. Against those who worry most about the international community's "isolation" of North Korea, the first order of business must be to reassure Seoul of international support, both in the form of an unequivocal American security commitment and backdoor pressure on the Chinese to give their North Korean friends a stern lecture. As Mr. Kim rattles his saber, South Koreans need to know that the rest of the world has lined up behind them in support. Mr. Kim needs to know it as well.

—Far East Economic Review (Hong Kong).

## You'd Think Japan Would Get Moving

By Leslie H. Gelb

TOKYO — From the aggressiveness of businessmen here, you would never guess that Japanese politicians and officials have few competitors in the art of being laid back and hardly worrying about anything, or so it seems.

North Korea, no friend of Tokyo, is building a nuclear bomb. China, Japan's historical nemesis, is booming and will revolutionize Asia's strategic landscape. Russia, a major counterweight to China, is imploding, adding to the specter of a future

**Japan is a great power facing historic challenges and it should not wait to be nagged.**

Chinese colossus. And the Clinton administration is beating Tokyo over the head about reducing its trade surplus with the U.S. and donating billions in new aid to the Russians.

Big matters all, yet most Japanese leaders say that everything is just fine. To them, there is practically no foreign policy crisis that cannot be fixed in five to 10 years of quiet diplomacy.

The Chinese, so the Japanese tell me, are now great guys and will take care of the North Korean nukes. Bill Clinton is a great guy and will be even greater after he learns about Japan's open markets and grows older. And "Mr. Gelb, you are a great columnist, famous for your knowledge and insight." They also revere my age compared with Mr. Clinton's.

I think the Japanese are great, too. And I tell them I am planning on moving here to hear more about how much they like my column. All my talks with officials in Tokyo were off the record, so I can't share much more inside information.

But, since the economy is not off the record, I can inform you that the Japanese are definitely not mellow on that subject. Japan Inc. is in a recession, and the government is trying to pump-prime it with tax breaks and public works projects, so far without clear success.

If pump-priming peters out, the Japanese might actually do the unthinkable and reform their rotting, stalemated political system. Serious reform is not likely in this don't-rock-the-boat land, but for the first time since Douglas MacArthur set Japan back on the road to democracy it is possible.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party must be worried about that, and about losing power, but its actions betray no panic. LDP leaders seem to think that if they can get the economy back on track, all will be well.

This time, however, their calculations may be off, because the public is outraged at recent revelations of corruption. For one, the authorities raided the home of Shin Kanemaru, the LDP's Mr. Fix-It, and found \$50 million in unreported cash and a board of gold bars.

For another, public prosecutors just found that construction companies have been providing handsome bribes to LDP bosses for years. To

the amusement of Japanese wags, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa was not considered powerful enough to be on the "Special A" list of recipients.

Mr. Miyazawa is very much in the mold of LDP prime ministers — dubious about being able to change much of anything, a roller with the punches of life, philosophically passive.

This passivity is at the very core of Japanese foreign policy. They even have a word for it — *gaitsuru*. It means "waiting for foreign pressure and using it to overcome domestic resistance to needed policies." Gaitsuru is no way for a great nation like this one to run a foreign policy. It absolves Japan of responsibility and hands it all to others, particularly America.

Japanese officials say they want a new "global partnership" with America, and the Clinton administration is eager to oblige. It will keep squeezing on economics, but will also support Tokyo's quest for permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council and, in the meantime, consult with Tokyo as if it were a full member.

No one knows the problems with gaitsuru better than the Japanese. They realize that they got little credit for the \$12 billion they contributed to the Gulf War because it was pulled out of them. And they see the same reaction coming if they do not step forward on their own with aid to Russia.

Nobody likes being a nag. Japan is a great power facing historic choices and challenges — whether or not the Japanese acknowledge them to a foreigner — and it should not wait to be nagged. Or so it seems.

The New York Times.

## The Barriers to Activism Are Mainly Self-Imposed

By Gerald Segal

TOKYO — The meeting that President Bill Clinton is scheduled to have in Vancouver on Saturday with President Boris Yeltsin owes a great deal to superpower habits of the past. The summit with Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in Washington later in April is far more about the balance of power in the future.

And yet is Japan ready for a leading role? What holds it back is little more than self-imposed passivity. It is time for Tokyo to become more active, and for the West to welcome it. Japan challenged on several fronts and can be more assertive on all of them.

It properly aspires to a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. But with such enhanced authority would have to come a greater show of responsibility. If Tokyo cannot take on a major role in UN peacekeeping, it will not get its coveted international recognition.

Sending 2,000 troops to UN operations in Cambodia, and then some to Mozambique, is a start. But it is a long way from enough. When the world sees Japanese in blue helmets under fire in places like Bosnia, Japan will be assured of a permanent seat on the Security Council.

One reason why Japan has been so reluctant to amend its pacifist constitution and play a more active role is China's tactic of stimulating Japanese guilt feelings about wartime be-

havior. But Beijing's complaints are more than a little self-serving. How better to keep an Asian rival off the Security Council?

Meeting the Chinese challenge for power in Asia is perhaps Japan's most urgent geopolitical test. As China advances toward becoming the world's largest economy by the year 2010, Japan and other maritime states in East Asia are showing signs of working more closely to contain the region's traditionally dominant continental power.

Japanese officials are reluctant to speak openly of their concerns about China. Instead they talk of a strategy of tying China into economic interdependence. Behind the scenes, though, Tokyo is defining the threshold beyond which Japan will have to act more forcefully.

China's revival of the Chinese-Japanese territorial dispute in February 1992 was a turning point for Japanese perceptions. The following will all be seen as tests of Chinese intentions: whether China continues to increase military spending more than Japan; whether it deploys military hardware for power projection, such as aircraft carriers or in-flight refueling tankers for bombers and fighters; whether it takes disputed islands in the South China Sea that could threaten trade routes leading to and from Japan.

Other tests would come if China declined to cooperate in multilateral security arrangements or sold arms indiscriminately.

Even though its expressions of concern about China have been made mostly in private, Japan has been remarkably robust in its support of Britain over Hong Kong in discussions with China. This is despite Beijing's objections to the "internationalization" of the Hong Kong problem. Japan has talked with other East Asian countries about China. Tokyo has even been explicit in its warning in August to China not to acquire aircraft carriers.

But if Japan is not more open in articulating such concerns, it may not persuade its key ally, the United States, that many East Asians are worried about China. The challenge for Tokyo is to strengthen ties with Washington. This is not just a matter of reducing the Japanese trade surplus. Japan needs to demonstrate that as a less passive power it can help support shared interests.

The immediate test of Tokyo's ties with Washington will come over North Korea and its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. This is a challenge to the U.S.-Japanese security alliance as well as to regional security. If North Korea is to be taken against, if South Korea, Japan will have to be a lead-

ing player in shaping and supporting a Western coalition. It is encouraging that Japanese officials seem ready to contemplate most strategies short of using Japanese troops.

If, however, the United States should eventually conclude that an attempt to deal with North Korea was thwarted by Japanese passivity, the bonds of the U.S.-Japanese alliance would be loosened. If Tokyo is not prepared to help in its own defense through extended deterrence (as NATO and Arab allies did in the Gulf War), the United States will be more likely to leave Japan to its own devices. Tokyo's hope for a multilateral security web that keeps America in East Asia will be ripped apart.

Whether Japan meets these challenges is overwhelmingly a matter of Tokyo's own choosing. Revising the constitution, articulating concern about China or working more closely with America is primarily obstructed by a passive political culture and a paralyzing political system. There are signs that both are being modernized. But it is a cause of concern to Japan's friends that the change may not be fast enough to cope with the rapidly changing post-Cold War world.

The writer is a senior fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies, in London, and editor of the Pacific Review. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

## Wanted: Modest Honesty

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — The crushing defeat of the left puts an end to the Mitterrand Socialist era in France. It may also mean a shift toward a different balance of power between the executive and legislative branches in favor of the latter, which has been relegated to near irrelevance in the Fifth Republic. And it may lead to a reorientation of French politics beyond the traditional left-right divide.

Today the only credible opposition to Jacques Chirac and his Rally for the Republic comes not from the flattened Socialists but from a hypothetical center that needs to define itself in European and rejuvenated social democratic terms.

The passage of time and the high level of unemployment may explain the Socialist's defeat. The size of the defeat, however, indicates a rejection on moral grounds — of a regime and a man, François Mitterrand, who had draped himself in a cloak of moralism. The various affairs — above all the sale of HIV-tainted blood, an extreme case of the irresponsibility of politicians — are the exact explanation for the Socialist's rout.

Today President Mitterrand, in spite of his shield of constitutional legitimacy and the inevitable divi-

sions among his adversaries in their competition to replace him, looks in his Elysee Palace like Louis XVI in the Tuileries after the failure of his escape attempt at Varennes, a lonely and largely confined man.

The significance of Mr. Mitterrand's defeat goes well beyond France. It has implications for all democracies in the Western world. Corruption scandals will likely contribute as surely as the high level of

unemployment (more than 20 percent) to the defeat of the Socialists in Spain, not to mention the demise of the entire Italian political class.

The lesson of President Mitterrand's fall from grace is this: The more complex the society, the harder to govern it becomes and the more honest and modest those who embody the state have to be.

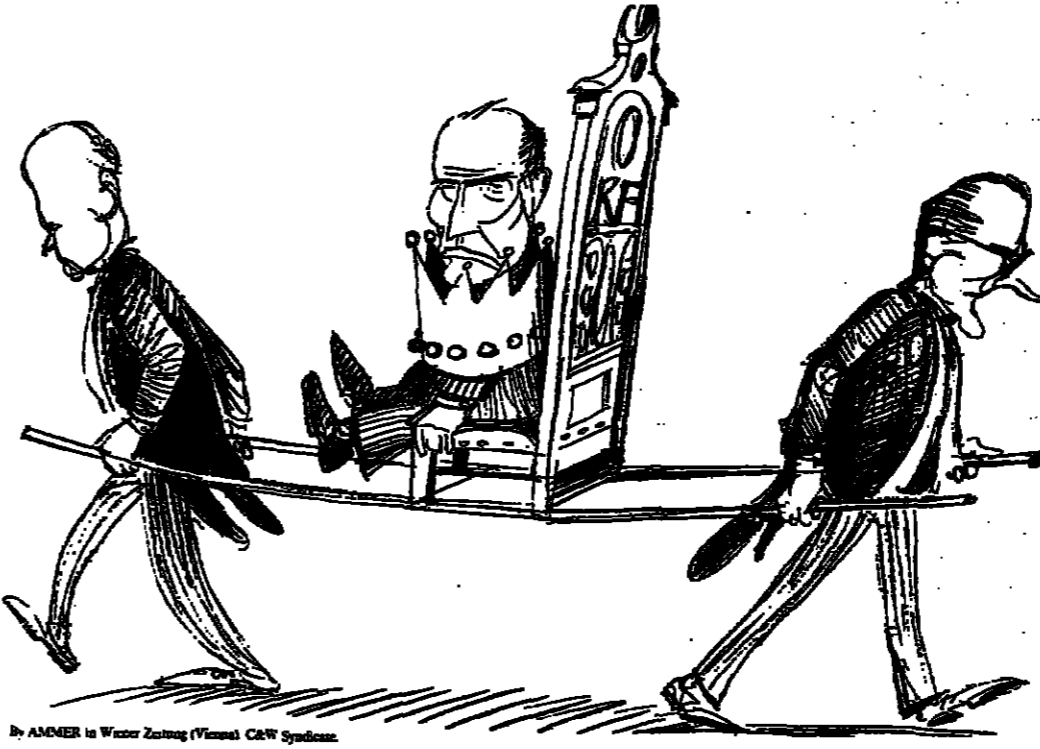
The warning that French voters issued this month will also apply to the newly triumphant right.

In "The Ancient Regime and the Revolution," Tocqueville described the rejection by a growing number of Frenchmen of the privileges of the aristocracy, whose role no longer justified the exorbitant advantages it possessed. By cutting them off from their roots, the king reinforced his power in the short term but undermined the legitimacy of the social class backing his monarchy.

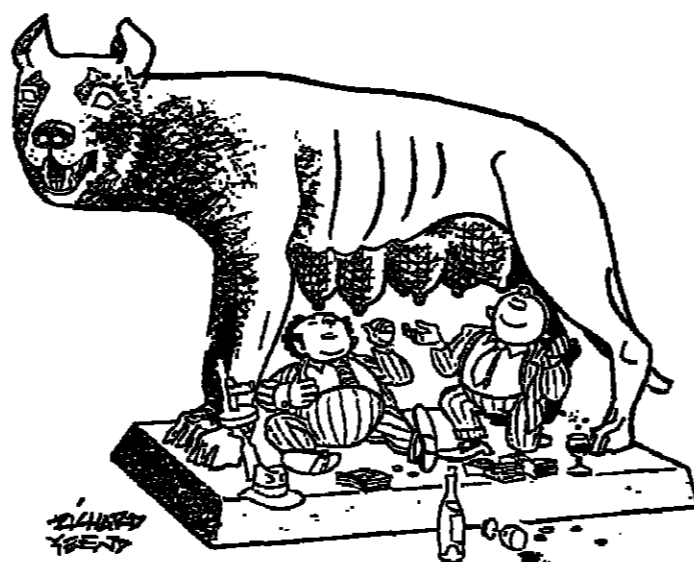
Today's civil society in France and other European countries feels toward its politicians the way the Tiers Etat felt toward the aristocracy in late 18th century France. Citizens are alienated from their politicians by the seeming emptiness of their discourse and their failure to deal successfully with everyday problems, unemployment in particular.

This does not mean that people reject the need for a strong-functioning state, the only basis for a stable democracy. But they no longer accept the immorality of power and the pomp and distance of those who govern.

In symbolic terms, nothing illustrates better that remoteness than the obligation for all ordinary pedestrians to cross to the other side of the rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honore outside the Elysee Palace. Security reasons, of course — but there was a time when a passerby could nearly chat with the palace guards.



By AMMER in Water Zaiting (Vincent C&W Syndicate).



By SHANEY.

FRENCH voters know what they want, after the affairs of all sorts that they have heard so much about, to the point of disgust, in the last few years: competence, disinterested public service, honesty. If past practices were unfortunately to recur, it is certain that a kind of moral revolt would soon be added to the present ideological division and economic frustrations, with results for our institutions that could be grave. The civic-mindedness that characterizes the French, on the whole, must not be further shaken by the dubious behavior of certain politicians, lest everyone be tempted to withdraw in nausea into his shell. For what the country needs is not a resurgence of individualism but on the contrary solidarity, courage, persistence and a spirit of openness toward Europe and the world.

—Ouest-France (Rennes).

## Yes, Yeltsin Is the Man To Support

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — The skill with which President Bill Clinton, at his press conference last Tuesday, handled questions about the crisis in Russia showed a man smart enough to thread his way through new and difficult foreign territory.

Mr. Clinton staked his ground. He declared the United States fully and unequivocally behind Boris Yeltsin in the power struggle in Moscow.

This pro-Yeltsin policy has drawn criticism, notably from Henry Kissinger, who argues that it is a mistake for the United States to hinge its policy on one man, particularly one whose hold on power is so fragile. But more than personal animosity, it is Mr. Kissinger's complaint is with Mr. Yeltsin's policy. It is not just Mr. Yeltsin he is reluctant to put his faith in. It is Russia.

A year ago, when Richard Nixon made his famous return to Washington with a speech calling for aid to Russia, Mr. Kissinger followed with a speech that subtly but quite definitely dissented. While not opposing Russian aid, he insisted that Americans should be paying far more attention to those former Soviet states that have broken away from Russia, that surround it and that constitute the natural barrier to Russian expansionism.

"Realists" like Mr. Kissinger point out that for 500 years Moscow has been relentlessly expanding, gobbling up the equivalent of one Holland a year. For realists, character is destiny — for nations as for individuals. They see no reason to believe that Russia will not revert to form: autocratic government and territorial expansion.

Rather than leaving America's entire Russia policy on one man who is swimming furiously against every current of Russian history, we Americans should be preparing for the old Russia. We should be getting ready to deal with the nationalists who will likely inherit the state. And we should be building up Russia's neighbors in the ex-Soviet Union and Central Europe as the best way to achieve regional equilibrium and preserve the peace.

It is a coherent argument, but deserves to be treated seriously, not only because it runs out to the right but because it comes from the most serious foreign policy thinker of our time. Yet I fail to see why one should necessarily concede the pessimist's view of Russia's destiny and allow current U.S. policy to be determined by it.

There are no historical inevitabilities. As Daniel Pipes has pointed out, Europe once had a French problem. French expansionism convulsed Europe until the defeat at Waterloo, after which Europe ceased to have a French problem. Then Europe had a German problem, and the German defeat in World War II. Eurasia has long had a Russian problem. Then came defeat in the Cold War. True, this may turn out to be only a temporary setback. But it is altogether possible that in defeat Russia will make the kind of historical turn France and Germany made.

Nothing is written. Why not then make every effort to help the Russian experiment in democracy? We have nothing to lose by supporting Mr. Yeltsin. If he fails, there will be time enough to change horses. Yes, we may incur some enmity from his successors for having opposed them. But they will have to live with us the same way Bill Clinton has to live with British Prime Minister John Major, who sided with George Bush in the 1992 election.

Indeed, the one inaccuracy in Mr. Clinton's Russia position is his tendency to see pro-Yeltsin remarks with little hints about supporting all reformers in Russia. Presumably this would allow him to embrace a Yeltsin successor by the simple expedient of declaring him a reformer, too.

Why the need? These little fallbacks will earn the United States no real favor with Mr. Yeltsin's enemies and would be successors. They serve only to weaken him by implying a lack of full confidence in his survival.

In any case, the anti-Western feeling of many of Mr. Yeltsin's enemies runs so deep that the opposition of an U.S. president to their attempt to overthrow him will have no significant effect. They believe that Russia's destiny is to dominate. They know that America is the great barrier to that domination, today as during 40 years of Cold War. That, in their view, makes America Russia's natural adversary and rival. Spurring their feelings ought not be allowed to deflect U.S. foreign policy from the imperative of the day: supporting Boris Yeltsin, the best hope for a democratic and therefore friendly, Russia.

The pessimist's cliché is that America is putting all its eggs in that basket. The cliché of the Yeltsinites ought to be: In for a dime, in for a dollar.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1893: Against the Church

PARIS — The Socialists of St. Denis seemed yesterday to have resolved to keep up their hostile attitude towards the Church and to prevent the free exercise of public worship. On Monday night [March 27], disturbances which characterized the service in the new church on Sunday night were partially renewed, and four arrests were made. But the service that was conducted there by the Archbishop of Paris Tuesday night was allowed to proceed without interruption, though threats had previously been made that if the primate did come he would "go away in pieces."

### 1918: Yellow Gas

PARIS — As a result of the German offensive in the Somme, all the hospitals near the front have been evacuated

and the patients sent to Paris and the South. Most of the patients were gassed. An Irish boy, belonging to a certain New England regiment, described what happened: "The Irishmen in the outfit," he said, "were celebrating St. Patrick's Day with a feed when the Germans suddenly sent over a cloud of yellow gas. We put on our gas masks and there were only a few of us that got caught. It spoilt our dinner, though."

### 1943: Berliners Warned

NEW YORK — [From our New York edition.] The Berlin radio said Sunday night [March 28] that the British siren who gave the German capital its heaviest bombing of the war Saturday night also dropped counterfeited food rationing tickets. The broadcast declared that persons attempting to use the worthless cards could be charged as war saboteurs, punishable by death, and reminded persons finding them to surrender them immediately to the authorities.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Circulation, 612832; Production, 630698.  
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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Comptabilité Paritaire No. 61337  
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CAPITAL MARKETS

A Rare Roche Eurobond Sets Off Buying Scramble

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS—An equity-linked Eurobond that promises holders much of the size of a hot stock without giving away any of the stock had international investors scrambling for more last week.

In response, the U.S. unit of the big Swiss-based pharmaceutical company Roche Holdings doubled the amount of stock warrants it sold, lifting the amount raised in the market to just over \$1.2 billion from the \$1 billion initially targeted.

An extra 5 million warrants were sold to meet heavy demand.

Roche's warrants are mostly sizzle because holders have no certainty that they will ever receive any of the nonvoting securities which, according to lead manager Swiss Bank Corp., are the most actively traded Swiss security domestically and internationally.

Furthermore, warrant holders are told from the outset that the maturity value cannot exceed 6,000 Swiss francs (\$3,965) — a potential gain of 53 percent.

The downside risk is potentially open-ended. Roche is committed to paying out a minimum of 4,500 francs at maturity only if the price — currently 4,100 francs — never tops 5,000 francs.

But if during the three-year life of the warrant the price reached 5,000 francs that knocks out the floor guarantee. Thus, at maturity, if the value of the security has tumbled back to 2,000 francs that is what investors would receive.

That may not be a very likely scenario for a company whose shares over several years have consistently outperformed the overall Swiss market. But the conditionality of the floor payment adds just enough risk for the Swiss tax officials to consider any profits resulting from the exercise of the warrants to be a tax-free capital gain.

The outstanding feature of this structure, very similar to the one Roche used in 1990, is that the company itself benefits from any rise in the value of the nonvoting stock beyond 6,000 francs.

Normally, warrants are designed to give holders a fixed-price option to purchase shares. The more the share price rises above the exercise price the better it is for warrant holders and the more the company might rue the decision to sell stock at what retrospectively looks like an unduly cheap level.

Roche, by contrast, need never look back with regret. Assume that Roche has hedged its exposure and locked up at the current value the securities needed to meet the redemption. If at maturity the securities have a market value of, say, 8,000 francs, Roche will certainly choose to pay out in cash, as the maximum redemption value of the warrant is 6,000 francs. Roche would then

See WARRANTS, Page 9

U.S.-EC Trade: A Matter of Moves

By Peter Behr

WASHINGTON—When the chief negotiators for the United States and the European Community meet in Brussels on Monday they will face an old hurdle — who moves first.

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor calls it the problem of "sequencing" requests and concessions. The EC trade commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, put it more plainly on his trip to Washington last month: "Everybody is waiting for everyone else to take the first step."

In trying to put the Uruguay Round of world trade talks back on the road, the EC has agreed to take up bargaining where it left off in January, as the Bush administration came to an end, focusing on tariff cuts in a dozen industries, from aluminum, electronics and pharmaceuticals to paper and wood products.

The bank in its annual report painted a bright picture for the region in 1992, but said much remained to be done in an area where more than one-third of the population can barely eke out a living.

Last year capital flooded back to the region, inflation was reined in, most governments pushed forward free-market policies and some struck debt-reduction deals.

Under such circumstances, "the outlook for sustained recovery in

and improved access to the U.S. market for European banks and insurance companies. The EC would like concessions from the United States on steel and chemicals, too.

But Mr. Kantor says Mr. Delors didn't make such requests during their brief meeting and he doesn't appear ready to volunteer concessions now. "You could argue we've taken a whole lot of first steps," an aide to Mr. Kantor said.

Mr. Kantor himself put it this way in an interview: "The United States cannot, should not, will not do it alone. We have a number of trading partners who are strong and viable and growing and have a large stake in a mutual and profitable trading system that we can all operate in fairly... This is not a one-way street."

For the U.S. side, it is apparently not a fast lane, either. Sir Leon has suggested narrowing the issues in the Uruguay Round, by far the boldest attempt to expand the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr. Kantor replied last week: "With all due respect to you, I think that was calculated to put us in a position not to be able to reach a number of issues we think are important, not only for this country, but for our trading partners as well."

The Clinton administration is likely to call for a nine-month negotiating period for the round that would bring an agreement to Congress early next year, not before, trade experts predict.

The structure of the problem is not new,

officials from the United States and the EC agree. The old stepping stones remain. The Clinton administration may push harder than its predecessor did on France to open its door to Hollywood productions and appears less willing to sacrifice protection of the textile industry. But these are issues negotiators have long been wrestling with.

The strategy remains the same, as well — to create so many new opportunities for trade expansion through the reduction of tariffs and the liberalization of trading rules that the collective beneficiaries outweigh the losers in each country.

In the days before his trip to Brussels, Mr. Kantor gave two short speeches in Washington to two very different audiences. One was an internationally minded group concerned with the expansion of trade throughout the Pacific rim. Mr. Kantor told them that, as a Californian, he needed no reminders of the importance of an open trading regime in Asia.

Mr. Kantor's second audience was a Washington convention of labor unionists, the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO, some of whose leaders were his political mentors who lobbied in Washington for civil rights and the poor 20 years ago. Here, his ties were personal and deeply political.

He promised them that the administration's policies overall must improve the lot of American "working men and women... If it doesn't affect them positively, we're not going to do it."

Slump Imperils Strong Gains In World Trade

Reuters

GENEVA—The growth of world trade accelerated in 1992 for the first time in four years as North America emerged from recession and major developing countries maintained strong demand for imports.

Imports by EC and EFTA countries from the six — concentrated in food, steel and clothing — were up 20 percent, while exports climbed 24 percent, stimulated by demand for new industrial machinery and food and consumer goods.

The report said the extent of disruption of trade of the former Soviet Union — before its collapse at the end of 1991 among the world's top 20 traders — was shown by the fact that Russia was not now among the top 25.

together achieved an increased volume of exports and imports in 1992. This was the first turnaround since they began their transition to market economies. Imports by EC and EFTA countries from the six — concentrated in food, steel and clothing — were up 20 percent, while exports climbed 24 percent, stimulated by demand for new industrial machinery and food and consumer goods. The report said the extent of disruption of trade of the former Soviet Union — before its collapse at the end of 1991 among the world's top 20 traders — was shown by the fact that Russia was not now among the top 25.

Exports Power U.S. Tool Orders

Bloomberg Business News

WASHINGTON — Orders to U.S. machine tool manufacturers jumped 61.5 percent in February from the previous month, reflecting stronger-than-anticipated foreign demand, the Association for Manufacturing Technology said Sunday.

Domestic orders also increased last month.

"The expected decline in orders from Europe was more than offset by growth in orders from China and Mexico, a trend which is likely to continue through most of 1993," said Albert Moore, president of the trade group.

Exports have been a source of strength for U.S. manufacturers during the recession, although activity has declined as foreign economies contract.

In February, machine tool orders totaled \$283.60 billion after a revised 14.9 percent fall in January to \$175.55 billion. In the two categories of machine tools, orders for metal cutting tools advanced 64.4 percent to \$208.95 billion in February, while orders for metal forming tools climbed 54.1 percent to \$74.65 billion.

Compared with a year earlier, overall total orders increased 31.1 percent.

Machine tool shipments decreased 5.1 percent to \$236.20 billion in February. Still, demand remains strong. The backlog of machine tool orders, which shows manufacturers' ability to meet demand, rose last month to \$1.297 billion from \$1.250 billion.

Machine tool orders are an indicator of industrial production and capital spending plans by manufacturers.

Outlook Brightens for Latin Economies

Reuters

HAMBURG — Economies in Latin America and the Caribbean grew by 2.6 percent in 1992, the second consecutive year of growth after a decade of stagnation, the Inter-American Development Bank said on Monday.

The bank in its annual report painted a bright picture for the region in 1992, but said much remained to be done in an area where more than one-third of the population can barely eke out a living.

Last year capital flooded back to the region, inflation was reined in, most governments pushed forward free-market policies and some struck debt-reduction deals.

Under such circumstances, "the outlook for sustained recovery in

1993 and beyond remains favorable," according to the report released in Hamburg, where the IADB is holding its 34th annual meeting.

On Sunday, Argentina's economy minister, Domingo Cavallo, said the bank should devote 5 to 10 percent of its total lending to the private sector, a change of bank policy. "We think it is fundamental that this should happen," he said.

The IADB made loans worth around \$6 billion in 1992.

Brazil and Venezuela have resisted the change, arguing that by taking unguaranteed risks in the private sector the IADB may jeopardize its AAA credit rating.

The annual report noted that Chile grew by an outstanding 10 percent in 1992. Others that did

well were Argentina and Venezuela with 9 percent each, and Panama, with 6.2 percent.

Net capital flows to the area reached a record \$48 billion, Argentina negotiated debt-reduction deals with private creditor banks and Brazil reached a similar agreement in principle.

Privatization and economic restructuring policies attracted massive amounts of foreign capital.

Much of the money was capital repatriation and some was attracted by the area's vigorous stock markets. The sale of state-owned industries also contributed.

Inflation was cut dramatically in several nations, including Nicaragua, where it dropped to 20 percent from 1,400 percent in 1991, and Ar-

gentina, where it went to 23 percent in 1992 from 173 percent in 1991.

But the IADB cautioned that efforts will have to be redoubled to fight poverty, improve social services and clean up the environment.

It also warned that economic liberalization, although desirable, can have its downside.

For example, while imports grew by 16.6 percent in 1992 after a 15.3 percent increase in 1991, exports inched forward only 1.5 percent.

This was mainly because of sluggish economic growth in the industrial countries and partly due to currency appreciation in many Latin nations — a direct effect of their economic recovery — that made their goods less attractive.

London Notebook

Will Eurotunnel Trains Run on Time?

Nearly a year before the first trains roll through the tunnel linking Britain and France, experts are already fretting about congestion on the line.

"We believe that there will be capacity constraints very soon after opening," said Alison Porter, a Eurotunnel spokeswoman, who predicts that the crunch could come as early as 1995.

The problem begins at Folkestone, the British terminus of the tunnel, and extends along an aged curvilinear rail line into London that is also used by hundreds of commuter trains every day.

Not surprisingly, Eurotunnel officials hailed the long-awaited British government decision earlier this month to back construction of a new £2.5 billion (£3.7 billion) high-speed rail line to the tunnel. Skeptics quickly pointed out, however, that cash-strapped Whitehall has yet to figure out who will pay for it — much less build it.

British Rail, which will run two trains every hour through the tunnel and four in peak hours, calculates that its existing rail line will not face overcrowding until the turn of the century. By that time, according to James Row, a spokesman for British Rail, it will be "perfectly possible" that the new line will exist.

Analysts say the high speed line is also essential if Eurotunnel is to successfully compete with the airlines. They note that the new line would cut travel times between London and Paris from three hours to two and a half. By most estimates that would give the trains a half-hour advantage over airplanes, when travel time to and from airports is counted.

"Half an hour is quite a competitive edge," said Richard Ryder, an analyst at Salomon Brothers.

Lloyds Is Not Convinced

In his spring budget statement, the chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, noted that the Lloyds of London insurance market had "certainly had a difficult time lately," but insisted that it "remains vital if London is to maintain its preeminent position in the world insurance market."

Few would argue with the chancellor on either point, yet most found the tax treatment changes he unveiled in an effort to bolster the market unhelpful at best.

What Mr. Lamont did was to help Lloyds' names, the wealthy individuals who provide the market's capital, by making it easier for them to raise money to sock away their profits in a reserve fund to meet any future losses. For the thousands of names who lost money last year and are unlikely to write their accounts in black ink for years to come, the chancellor's efforts fall short.

Last year, Lloyds posted its worst results ever, a loss of £2.06 billion for the 1989 year of account. Although 1990 was once seen as a year of recovery for the market, many experts now predict that when the results are announced in June they will actually show an even wider loss than last year.

Valentine Powell, chief executive of the Society of Lloyds Members, pointed out that the pessimists were proven wrong when they predicted that the market could not absorb last year's losses. But even he concedes that the prospect of another disastrous year is

daunting. "Having to pay for £2 billion in losses on top of the earlier losses will not be easy," he conceded.

Blip on Property Screen

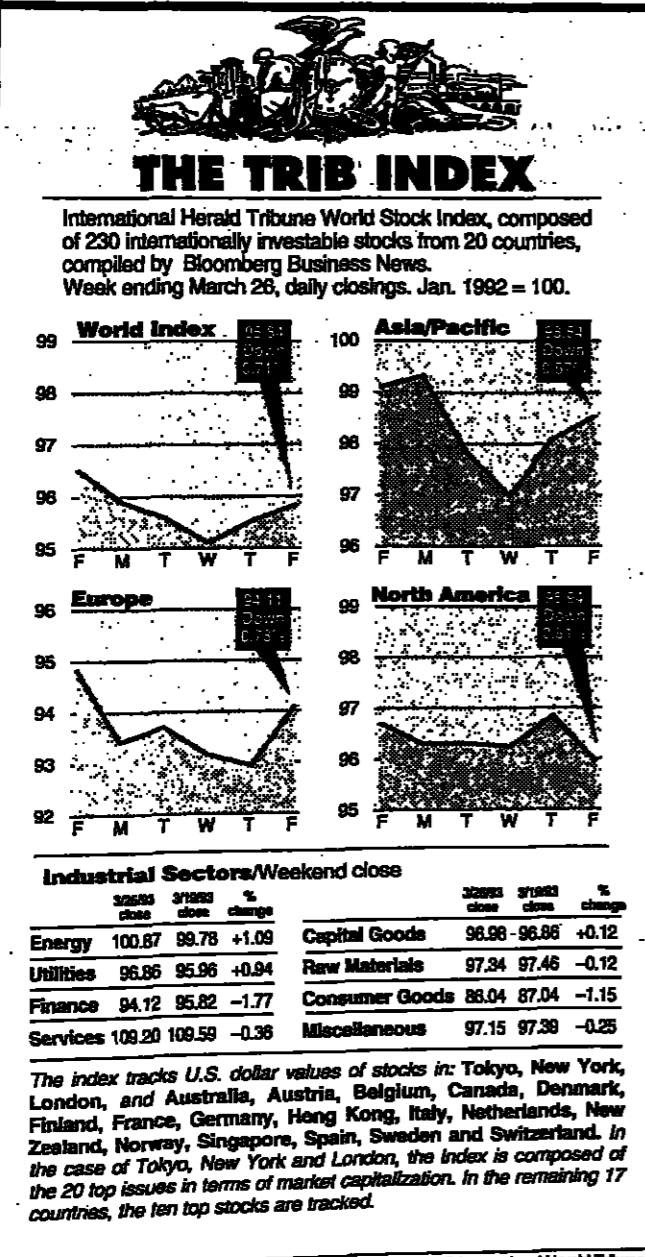
Foreign investors are snapping up London office buildings and the stock prices of leading British real estate developers outperformed the market average by as much as nearly a third in the last three months. Is London real estate finally bouncing back from its deepest slump since the 1930s?

Absolutely not. Those optimistic signs to the contrary, experts say that London rents and land prices will continue to fall for at least another year or two, albeit at a slower pace than the slide that has almost exactly halved both rents and building prices from their 1989 peaks.

Many analysts attribute the burst in buying in the sector to Britain's withdrawal from the European exchange-rate mechanism. The cheaper pound and lower interest rates that resulted have made London property more attractive to foreign bidders.

While a survey earlier this month of 650 companies owning or renting property in and around London detected a sharp decline in pessimism about the prospects for property, it also uncovered a disturbing counter-trend. The survey conducted by the real estate advisers Jones Lang Wootton found that the companies surveyed planned to shed a net 2.6 million square feet (235,000 square meters) of office space over the next year.

Erik Ipsen



CURRENCY RATES table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and various exchange rates for March 28. Includes sub-sections for Gross Rates, Other Dollar Values, and Forward Rates.

TRANS EUROPE FUND N.V. AMSTERDAM. Shareholders are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on Thursday, April 15 at 2:00 p.m. at the head office of the ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Fopplingendreef 22, Amsterdam. AGENDA: 1. Opening, 2. Report of the Management for the financial year 1992 and report of the Supervisory Board, 3. Adoption of the Annual Accounts for the financial year 1992 and profit appropriation, 4. Appointment of members of the Supervisory Board, 5. Any other business, 6. Closing.

PREQUALIFICATION NOTICE RURAL HEALTH SERVICES PROJECT, LESOTHO REHABILITATION OF DISTRICT HOSPITALS. The Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho has applied for financial assistance from the African Development Fund (ADF) to finance the rehabilitation of the Government district hospitals in Lesotho. The rehabilitation will include the construction work of Berea, Mokhotlong and Qacha's Nek hospitals. Participation in bidding is open to contracting firms from all participant states of ADF and member countries of the African Development Bank. Invitations for tenders are expected to be issued in June 1993. All contracting firms wishing to be prequalified for participation in the bidding for the above rehabilitation works are invited to submit completed prequalification questionnaires to the address below not later than 17th May, 1993.

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel. 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. March 28

Dollar Straights

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld 3rd Trm

Governments/Supranationals

Table listing bond prices for governments and supranationals, including issuers like Austria, Belgium, Canada, etc.

Banks Finance

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld 3rd Trm

Table listing bond prices for banks and finance, including issuers like Abbey, Abn-Amro, etc.

Global Corporates

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld 3rd Trm

Table listing bond prices for global corporates, including issuers like ABB, Alcatel, etc.

High Yielding Debt

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld 3rd Trm

Table listing high yielding debt, including issuers like ABB, Alcatel, etc.

Dollar Zeros

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld 3rd Trm

Table listing dollar zero bond prices, including issuers like ABB, Alcatel, etc.

Canadian Dollars

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld 3rd Trm

Table listing Canadian dollar bond prices, including issuers like ABB, Alcatel, etc.

Deutsche Marks

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld 3rd Trm

Table listing Deutsche Mark bond prices, including issuers like ABB, Alcatel, etc.

European Pounds

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld 3rd Trm

Table listing European pound bond prices, including issuers like ABB, Alcatel, etc.

Japanese Yen

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld 3rd Trm

Table listing Japanese yen bond prices, including issuers like ABB, Alcatel, etc.

Swiss Francs

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld 3rd Trm

Table listing Swiss franc bond prices, including issuers like ABB, Alcatel, etc.

Floating Rate Notes

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld 3rd Trm

Table listing floating rate notes, including issuers like ABB, Alcatel, etc.

Canadian Dollars

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld 3rd Trm

Table listing Canadian dollar floating rate notes, including issuers like ABB, Alcatel, etc.

Deutsche Marks

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld 3rd Trm

Table listing Deutsche Mark floating rate notes, including issuers like ABB, Alcatel, etc.

European Pounds

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld 3rd Trm

Table listing European pound floating rate notes, including issuers like ABB, Alcatel, etc.

Japanese Yen

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld 3rd Trm

Table listing Japanese yen floating rate notes, including issuers like ABB, Alcatel, etc.

Swiss Francs

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld 3rd Trm

Table listing Swiss franc floating rate notes, including issuers like ABB, Alcatel, etc.

European Pounds

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Table listing European pound floating rate notes, including issuers like ABB, Alcatel, etc.

Japanese Yen

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld 3rd Trm

Table listing Japanese yen floating rate notes, including issuers like ABB, Alcatel, etc.

Swiss Francs

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld 3rd Trm

Table listing Swiss franc floating rate notes, including issuers like ABB, Alcatel, etc.

NEW YORK (AP) - The following table shows the prices of selected bonds as of Friday, March 28, 1993.

Large table of bond prices for various issuers and maturities, including Treasury, Corporate, and Municipal bonds.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 26.

Table of mutual fund prices, including domestic and international equity and bond funds.

MUTUAL FUNDS (Continued)

Continuation of mutual fund prices, listing various equity and bond funds.



New International Bond Issues

Compiled by James E. Connell

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, and Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupons, and Equity-Linked.

TRADE: U.S. and EC Weigh Time-Out as Talks Open

(Continued from page 1) other, "Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany said recently, "and begin talking with each other."

the group led by France demanding restrictions on the Community's banana imports to aid former European colonies in the Caribbean and Africa, turned on their partner.

"First impressions of new governments tend to linger and color everything that follows," said Siephen-Götz Richter, a Washington consultant for Frankfurt's Deutsche Bank.

Stalemate Becalms The Franc

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune PARIS — Relative calm in the foreign exchange markets last week is driving analysts to reassess the timing of the expected next test over the stability of the French franc.

Bond Yields: Nowhere to Go but Up?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The prices of Treasury bonds and notes ended last week with a sharp drop that appeared to signal that the bond market's post-election rally was over.

surprisingly high 0.4 percent increase in the Producer Price Index for February. "I believe that we have seen the low in yields," said Robert D. Schara, a managing director who runs the trading desk at Carroll McEntee & McGinley, a primary dealer in bonds.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, March 29 - April 2

Table listing economic events for various countries including Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, and the U.S.

WARRANTS: Roche Eurobond Sets Off Scramble

(Continued from first finance page) sell the securities in the market for 8,000 francs, pay investors 6,000 francs and pocket a profit 2,000 francs.

hearer share next May; the lower the company's effective cost when it redempts the bond maturing in 2001.

Last Week's Markets

Table showing Stock Indexes (Dow Jones, Nikkei, FTSE, etc.) and Money Rates (Discount rate, Prime rate, etc.) for various countries.

Chinese Delay A Rights Issue

HONG KONG — An effort to broaden the capital base of Shanghai Electron Device Co. through a rights issue will be delayed due to improper arrangements for the sale, the China News Agency reported Sunday.

Japanese Taxman Probes Roche on Profit-Shuffling

TOKYO — The Japanese unit of the Swiss drug maker F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co. has said it has been examined by local tax authorities about profits from sales of a drug to fight cancer.

Euromarkets At a Glance

Table showing Eurobond Yields (U.S. & long term, U.S. & short term, etc.) and Weekly Sales (Eurobond, Eurocurrency) for various markets.

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT advertisement with a grid of job positions and companies including Save The Children, J.P. Morgan, International Monetary Fund, etc.

BusinessWeek advertisement listing topics like IBM's New Boss, Why Yeltsin May Prevail, and Clinton Can't Put Off Foreign Policy.











# MONDAY SPORTS AUTO RACING

## Senna Wins Brazilian Grand Prix

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**SAO PAULO** — Ayrton Senna claimed the 37th victory of his career in front of his home fans on Sunday when he won the Brazilian Grand Prix for McLaren.

Senna finished the 71-lap race, which included seven laps run behind a pace car after a downpour and several crashes in a winning time of one hour, 51 minutes and 15.485 seconds.

Damon Hill of Britain, in a Williams, finished 16 seconds behind in second place to claim his first podium finish and the first point of his fledgling Formula One career.

Michael Schumacher of Germany was third in a Benetton, finishing ahead of Johnny Herbert of Britain, who equaled the best result of his career by taking fourth place in his Lotus.

Another Briton, Mark Blundell, was fifth in a Ligier, and Alessandro Zanardi of Italy, in the second Lotus, was sixth.

Senna's victory put him at the top of the World Drivers Championship. His arch-rival, Alain Prost of France, is second.

The race, run in changing conditions, was the most dramatic in years and included many accidents as well as a spinoff by Prost.

Prost, the winner of the season's opening grand prix in South Africa two weeks ago, started in pole position in the leading Williams and led for the opening 29 laps. But he spun off attempting to avoid a collision with Christian Fittipaldi of Brazil, in a Minardi, as the heavy rainstorm began.

Prost, like Senna a three-time Formula One champion, suffered from a mixup in communications with his team. He called by radio to ask if he could come into the pits to change his slick tires and

misunderstood the reply, warning him of Fittipaldi's wreckage on the track.

He tried to avoid the car, but spun off into a sand trap.

Prost said later, "It's just one of those things you have to accept in sport."

The downpour resulted in several other accidents and the introduction of a pace car for the first time since they were brought into the regulations last year.

But the weather could do nothing to stop Senna, who appeared to be charged up by the drum-beating support of the fans as he took his first victory of the season.

It was Senna's first victory since the Italian Grand Prix at Monza in September and is likely to increase the prospects of his remaining with McLaren. He has driven for the team on a race-by-race arrangement so far this season.

Michael Andretti, the son of a former world champion, was airlifted to a hospital with arm and back injuries after an accident at the start involving Gerhard Berger of Austria.

(Reuters, AFP)

**Results Sunday on the 267.875-kilometer (166-mile) circuit:** 1. Ayrton Senna, Brazil, McLaren (57 laps, 1:51:15.485 sec, average speed 164.601 kmh/102.260 mph); 2. Damon Hill, Britain, Williams, 16.366 sec behind; 3. Michael Schumacher, Germany, Benetton, 45.036 sec; 4. Johnny Herbert, Britain, Lotus, 48.857.

**Mark Blundell, Britain, Ligier 52.137; Alessandro Zanardi, Italy, Lotus, one lap; 7. Philippe Alliot, France, Larrousse 1 lap; 8. Jean Alesi, France, Ferrari, 1 lap; 9. Derek Warwick, Britain, Footwork, 2 laps; 10. Erik Comas, France, Larrousse, 2 laps.**

**Drivers' championship standings:** 1. Ayrton Senna, Brazil, 16 points; 2. Alain Prost, France, 15; 3. Damon Hill, Britain, 1; 4. Michael Schumacher, Germany, 4; 5. Johnny Herbert, Britain, 3; 6. Christian Fittipaldi, Brazil, 2; 7. Mark Blundell, Britain, 2; 8. Gerhard Berger, Austria, 1; 9. Jean-Louis Schlesinger, France, 1; 10. Alessandro Zanardi, Italy, 1.

## Baseball's Wild Winter: Who's When

**The Associated Press**  
**NEW YORK** — Jose Canseco was confused.

He had just walked into the clubhouse for the first time this spring and seen someone he recognized. But the other person was wearing a Texas Rangers uniform, and Canseco couldn't figure it out.

So when Canseco stopped and stared, the other player walked over, extended his hand and introduced himself.

"Billy Ripken," the former Baltimore infielder said.

"I know who you are," Canseco said. "What are you doing here?"

It's a question being asked a lot this year in major-league baseball clubhouses following a winter of trades and free-agent signings.

Many fans know where stars like Barry Bonds, Wade Boggs, Greg Maddux, Dave Winfield and Kevin Mitchell wound up, but do they know where Jerome Walton (Angels), Rich Gedman (Athletics), Jim Eisenreich

(Phillies), Jim Deshaies (Twins) and Juan Samuel (Reds) went?

It's becoming tougher to keep track of the top players. Miss one day and you might miss Greg Swindell (Astros), John Smiley (Reds) and Mike Moore (Tigers) moving around.

The players are just as confused.

"If you don't read the transactions in the newspaper every day, you're in trouble," said Tim Lincecum of the Chicago White Sox. "Even if you do, you may not know."

There was a time when the only guide needed to follow baseball was a Who's Who, an annual paperback book with all the names and statistics of players. Now, you need a Who's When. Not even a scorecard is enough — many programs in spring training this year were a few moves behind.

Of the National League's top 15 earned-run-average leaders last season, 14 have changed teams at least once in their careers. Of the NL's top five ERA leaders in 1992, none had switched teams at that point in their careers. Of the NL's top five pitchers in 1972,

only Steve Carlton had changed club Opening Day next week, Tom Glavac is the only pitcher among the NL's top 1992 who has not moved at least once.

Before free agency, there was movement, especially among top players, but teams could hold onto their stars as long as they wanted.

As players began to change, so did the deal of the decade. But no one blinked in December when, in the 9th inning, Dave Stewart, Andre Dawson, Mottor, Bonds and Maddux swung.

Houston's Steve Finley was surprised to see Los Angeles' new second baseman looking out there and it was Jody Reed. "It was Jody Reed," he said. "It was Jody Reed. I didn't know he was with them. I know how he got there."

## SCOREBOARD

### NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Team	W	L	Pct
New York	46	29	.613
Boston	39	36	.520
New Jersey	38	37	.507
Philadelphia	32	43	.429
Atlanta	30	45	.400
Charlotte	23	52	.303
Washington	17	47	.262
Central Division			
Chicago	42	34	.553
Cleveland	42	34	.553
Indiana	38	38	.500
Portland	32	44	.421
Memphis	25	51	.329
San Antonio	23	53	.303
Western Conference			
Midwest Division			
San Antonio	42	34	.553
Portland	38	38	.500
Utah	32	44	.421
Denver	25	51	.329
Phoenix	15	51	.229
Pacific Division			
Phoenix	42	34	.553
Portland	42	34	.553
Los Angeles	38	38	.500
Golden State	29	47	.383
Sacramento	23	53	.303

### MIDWEST REGIONAL

Chicago	28	28	50-50
Indianapolis	28	28	50-50
St. Louis	28	28	50-50
Philadelphia	28	28	50-50
Pittsburgh	28	28	50-50

### WEST REGIONAL

Los Angeles	28	28	50-50
San Francisco	28	28	50-50
Seattle	28	28	50-50
San Diego	28	28	50-50
San Jose	28	28	50-50

### WORLD CUP RESULTS

USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada

### TENNIS

USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada

### SKIING

USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada

### SOCCER

USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada

### HOCKEY

USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada

### NHL Standings

USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada

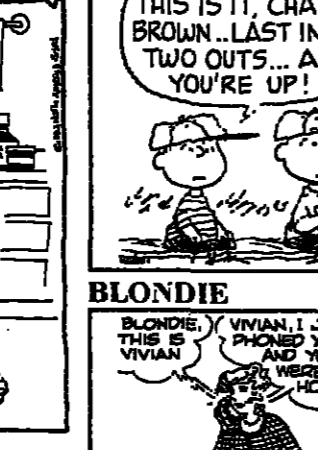
### BASEBALL

USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada
USA	2-1	Canada

### DENNIS THE MENACE



### PEANUTS



### BLONDIE



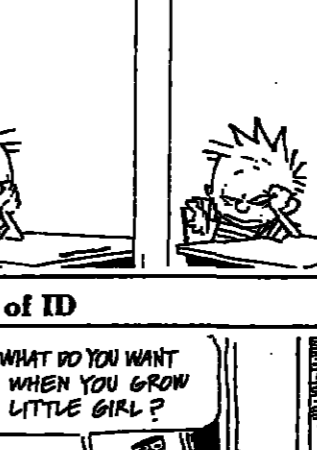
### BEEBLE BAILEY



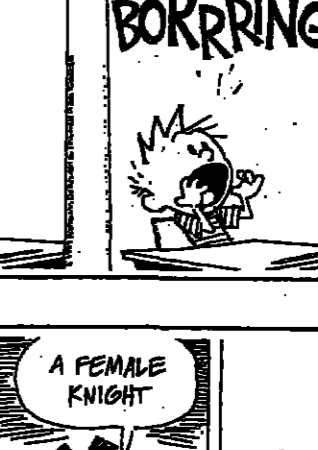
### WIZARD of ID



### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four letters to form four ordinary words.

**DLOYD**

**ROPAN**

**STENOX**

**TANIAT**

### DOONESBURY



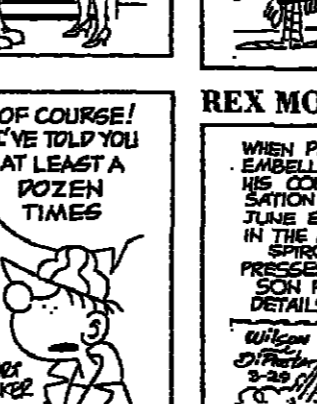
### BOONDOGS



### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



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 available on the day of  
 Colly: 175-



# MONDAY SPORTS BASKETBALL

## N. Carolina, Kansas and Kentucky Reach NCAA Final Four

### Jayhawks Defeat Indiana, 83-77

By Malcolm Moran  
New York Times Service

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — The Kansas Jayhawks used their superior inside strength and deeper bench for an 83-77 victory over the Indiana Hoosiers in the Midwest Regional championship game of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament.

The Jayhawks (29-6) will make the 10th Final Four appearance in school history, and the fourth in eight tournaments, when they meet North Carolina at the Louisiana Superdome.

Indiana (31-4) lost to the Jayhawks for the second time this season, the first time a team outside the Big Ten has defeated the Hoosiers since the 1973 season.

Richard Scott scored 16 points for the Jayhawks, while Darrin Hancock added 12, including a 9-point lead with 7 minutes, 40 seconds to go in the game Saturday.

Calbert Cheaney led the Hoosiers with 22 points in the final game of his college career.

The arena, the 63-year-old building that has been sentenced to a wrecker's ball after a refurbished Kiel Auditorium and a new domed stadium are completed downtown, reinforced the sense of history attached to a meeting of schools that had played for national championships in 1940 and 1953.

There will probably be more regional championship games played in this city, and possibly a Final Four, but not in the sooty barn with the steep-sloped stands and the tiny sound of the public address system where DePaul's Ray

Meyer coached his last game in the 1964 regional; Jack Givens of Kentucky scored 41 points in the 1978 championship; Bill Walton scored 44 points for UCLA in the 1975 final, and where, that same year, young coach named Bobby Knight returned the Hoosiers to the Final Four.

Two decades later, trying to reach the Final Four for the sixth time in Knight's 22d season, the Hoosiers had to cope with a series of problems just to stay within 4 points at halftime.

Sophomore forward Alan Henderson, at 6 feet, 9 inches (205 centimeters) the tallest player on the Hoosier roster, is limited by a damaged ligament in his right knee that will require surgery following the season.

Indiana had another problem as freshman Brian Evans played with a broken thumb on his right (nonspeaking) hand.

The Hoosiers' starting lineup included Pat Graham, who had been limited to 12 games and three starts because of a broken bone in his left foot.

Kansas has made 40 percent of its 3-point shots this season, but the Jayhawks started the game seeking to exploit their size advantage over the Hoosiers. The Jayhawks made 53 percent of their first-half shots, led by Scott, a 6-foot-7 forward who scored 8 points in the half and helped take the responsibility of guarding Cheaney.

The Jayhawks took advantage of their height and a cold stretch by the Hoosiers to take an 8-point lead 5 minutes, 26 seconds into the game. Greg Ostertag, a 7-foot-2 sophomore, scored his second straight basket for that 15-7 lead.

The Hoosiers were in the middle of a stretch of 4-44 in which they scored on just 1 of 7 possessions.

Coach Roy Williams used frequent wholesale substitutions for the Jayhawks, using 11 players in the first half, in an attempt to take advantage of the superior depth of his team.

The Jayhawks often pressured Indiana's ballhandlers in their half-court defense and occasionally sprang a full-court press that forced two of Indiana's eight first-half turnovers.

But Cheaney and Greg Graham combined to score 19 of Indiana's 22 points in the final 9:51 of the half, allowing the Hoosiers to come within 38-34 at halftime.

Kansas twice took leads of 8 points in the early moments of the second half. The Jayhawks made steals on Indiana's first two second-half possessions, and a miss by Cheaney from 14 feet along the right baseline was converted into a jump shot in the lane by Adonis Jordan for a 42-34 Jayhawk lead.

The Hoosiers came back to take a 48-46 lead on Damon Bailey's jumper in the lane following two offensive rebounds by Cheaney.

A jumper by Kansas sophomore Greg Gurnley tied the score at 48-48. With the score tied at 50-50, a series of problems suddenly created an Indiana crisis.

Kansas scored 8 consecutive points. Bailey was charged with a fourth foul with 10:13 to play. Greg Graham was called for an offensive foul, his fourth, 10 seconds later. Even after Cheaney followed his own miss for a tip-in to bring the Hoosiers within 5 points, Kansas sensed Indiana's vulnerability.



Charlie Ward driving past Travis Ford of Kentucky during Florida State's loss in the Southeast final.

### In Overtime, Tar Heels Beat Cincinnati, 75-68

The Associated Press

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — A dunk didn't do the trick in regulation so North Carolina went to the 3-pointer in overtime and advanced to the NCAA Final Four for the ninth time under Coach Dean Smith.

The top-seeded Tar Heels (32-4) had a chance to beat second-seeded Cincinnati (27-5) at the regulation buzzer on Sunday, but Brian Reese missed a dunk after taking an in-bounds pass with less than a second to play.

Once the overtime started, Donald Williams took care of things, making consecutive 3-pointers as North Carolina beat the Bearcats, 75-68, in the East Regional final and kept them from returning to the Final Four of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament.

North Carolina will meet Kansas, the Midwest champion, in the national semifinals Saturday in New Orleans. That is a rematch of the 1991 semifinals when Roy Williams, Smith's long-time assistant, beat the Tar Heels when Smith was ejected late in the game.

In the other semifinal Saturday, Kentucky, which won in the Southeast, will meet the winner of the Temple-Michigan game in the West Region, which was being played late Sunday.

On Friday, Temple downed Vanderbilt, 67-59, and Michigan defeated George Washington, 72-64, to reach the regional finals.

The Tar Heels were in trouble in the first half when Cincinnati guard Nick Van Exel snipped out of a tournament-long shooting slump with 21 points, all but three on 3-point field goals. The Bearcats led by as many as 15 points in the opening 20 minutes. But the Tar Heels rallied to take a lead late in the half and then clamped down on Van Exel, holding him to two points after halftime.

Williams, North Carolina's only legitimate perimeter threat, finished with 20 points, but the big six came on the overtime 3-pointers, which gave the Tar Heels a 74-68 lead with 1:53 to play in overtime.

Smith, the winningest coach in NCAA tournament history with a

53-23 record, has won just one national championship — 1982 in New Orleans, when freshman Michael Jordan hit his famous jumper.

The Tar Heels had a chance of winning in regulation, but Reese missed a dunk and the buzzer sounded. Television replays showed that it would have been too late, but referee Jody Silvester said the basket would have counted if it had gone in.

Cincinnati tied the game, 66-66, with 36 seconds to play when Tarrence Gibson went the length of the court with a loose ball after North Carolina was charged with a 45-second shot-clock violation.

George Lynch missed a turnaround jumper with two seconds left and the ball went out of bounds to North Carolina, setting up the play that Reese failed to finish.

Cincinnati took a quick lead in overtime, but Lynch tied it and the Bearcats missed their last eight shots from the field, and Williams started hitting his shots.

Lynch finished with 21 points and 14 rebounds for the Tar Heels.

Van Exel, who entered the game shooting 10 for 41 from the field, finished 8 for 24 after going 7 for 14 in the first half.

Erik Martin added 16 points for Cincinnati.

With Van Exel in control, the Bearcats took a 29-14 lead with 7:09 left in the half on his fifth 3-point shot of the game. His sixth and last of the first half came gave Cincinnati a 33-20 lead with 4:50 to play.

North Carolina then clamped down on Van Exel and took advantage of a serious shooting drought by the rest of the Bearcats to take a 36-35 lead 37 seconds before halftime. Monroe scored the run by scoring on a dunk and a layup after a lob, but the rest of the rally was won by the 7-foot junior, who was poked near the eye with 2:54 left in the half.

The Tar Heels scored the next 12 points to take their first lead since 5-2, but it was short-lived when Terry Nelson hit a foul line jumper with two seconds left to give the Bearcats a 57-56 halftime lead.

### SIDELINES

#### Cremins Will Stay at Georgia Tech

ATLANTA (AP) — Bobby Cremins, who announced Wednesday that he was quitting Georgia Tech to coach South Carolina, said he had reconsidered and would remain with the Yellow Jackets.

"I made a mistake and this is the most embarrassing moment of my life," Cremins said in the statement released by his agent on Saturday. A Georgia Tech spokesman said she was unaware of his decision. But Cremins said he had been thinking about the Georgia Tech players and program since his welcoming reception Wednesday at South Carolina.

"I felt I had broken my promise and had deserted them," Cremins said. "Everything I preached to them about, I went against. The embarrassment I caused the South Carolina players and fans and my South Carolina friends will live with me forever."

#### 'Wrong Way' Riegels Is Dead at 84

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Roy M. Riegels, who made college football history with his legendary wrong way Rose Bowl run in 1928, has died of complications from Parkinson's disease. He was 84.

An All-America center at California, Riegels' misdirected 69-yard run in California's 8-7 loss to Georgia Tech in the 1929 Rose Bowl earned him the nickname, "Wrong Way Riegels."

In the second quarter, Benny Lon hit Georgia Tech's Stampy Thomson, forcing a fumble that Riegels scooped up at the Georgia Tech 30. Riegels started to run in the right direction but suddenly spun around and headed the other way. He reached the Cal 1-yard line before Lon turned him around, but he was tackled by a Georgia Tech player. Cal's ensuing punt was blocked for a safety and a 2-0 Georgia Tech lead. Both teams later scored touchdowns and the safety stood as the margin of victory.

#### Western Samoa Wins Rugby Sevens

HONG KONG (AP) — Western Samoa upset the defending champion and seven-time winner Fiji, 14-12, on Sunday to win the Cathay Pacific-Hongkong Bank Sevens Rugby tournament for the first time.

The Fijians took the lead in the first minute with a try by Saleasi Vonolagi. His teammate Waisale Seruvi converted the try. The Western Samoans, who also upset last year's losing finalist, New Zealand, 24-14, in the semifinals, struck back three minutes later when Alana Ieremia scored a try, converted by Atonio Alopo. The Fijians regained the lead with a try by Maseke Rasani, converted this time by Seruvi. Less than two minutes before halftime, Western Samoa clinched victory when Alefiso Vaisai scored his team's second try.

#### For the Record

Byun Jong Il of South Korea won the World Boxing Council bantamweight title on Sunday when he outpointed the holder, Victor Rabinales of Mexico, over 12 rounds in Kyungju, South Korea. (Reuters)

Orlando Cantizales of the United States retained his International Boxing Federation lightweight title when his compatriot Clarence Adams retained in the 11th round on Saturday in Evian, France. (Reuters)

The former heavyweight champion Evander Holyfield will fight Alex Stewart on June 26 in Atlantic City, New Jersey, as a warmup to a title match against Riddick Bowe. The Atlanta Journal-Constitution reported Saturday. (AP)

Zhang Yanmei of China set a world record of 45.60 seconds in the women's 500-meter semifinals and Mirko Vuillemin of Italy broke the men's record with a time of 43.10 seconds in the final at the world short-track speed-skating championships on Saturday in Beijing. New Zealand shattered the record in the men's 5,000-meter relay, and Canada also claimed a world record, in the women's 3,000-meter relay. (Reuters)

Nick Price of Zimbabwe retained the lead after three rounds at the Players Championship golf tournament in Ponte Vedra, Florida. Price, who led after each of the first two rounds, held a one-stroke edge over Mark O'Meara, Bernhard Langer and Greg Norman with a 13-under 203 total. (Reuters)

## Wildcats Pound Florida State, 106-81

### The Seminoles Run Out of Steam and Into Foul Trouble in Southeast Final

By Anthony Cotton  
Washington Post Service

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina — Florida State may have played its best basketball of the season against Kentucky in the opening half of the Southeast Regional final of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament. The Seminoles easily beat Kentucky's vaunted press and took smart shots. The team known for its poor free-throw shooting hit 75 percent of its foul shots.

Florida State went into the locker room trailing by 8 points; after intermission Saturday night, it didn't matter how well the Seminoles played. In fact, at times it was hard to tell that there was a team other than Kentucky on the floor at the Charlotte Coliseum, so thorough and dominant were the Wildcats in their 106-81 rout.

In reaching its first Final Four since 1984, Kentucky won four games by an average of 31 points. Saturday it was easy to understand why. The Wildcats (30-3) mercilessly took advantage of foul trouble, bright discrepancies and the slightest hesitation by Florida State.

That was most clearly demonstrated by the game and career-high 22 points from forward Jared Prickett, a 6-foot-9 (205-centimeter) Kentucky freshman who averaged just under five points a game during the regular season.

"I was nervous but this had to be the best game of my career," said Prickett, who also had a game-high 11 rebounds. "Usually I'm watching Jamal and Travis score 26-28 points and taking control of the game. I didn't have a lot of pressure on me."

Florida State opened the game with the 6-foot-5 guard Bob Sura guarding Jamal Mashburn. But some three inches smaller and at least 25 pounds lighter, Sura was unable to stop the all-American from getting his first two baskets on offensive rebounds.

Coach Pat Kennedy then put Sura on Prickett but that didn't work either. Prickett ended the half with 13 points and nine rebounds and on the first possession of the second half, the Wildcats isolated

Prickett against Sura down by the basket. It took less than 20 seconds for him to score on an easy layup.

When Florida State's two biggest starters — Doug Edwards and Rodney Dohard — got into foul trouble, Kentucky moved Mashburn to point guard, using him to drive to the basket. With Edwards and Dohard unable to stop his progress, the Seminoles were forced to double team with their guards.

So Mashburn, who scored only 12 points but had seven assists, passed to open teammates. Point guard Travis Ford, for example, scored 14 of his 19 points and hit three of his four 3-pointers in the first 11 minutes of the second half.

That was when the Wildcats took control, opening the half with a 26-12 burst that gave them an 80-58 lead.

"They just took the life out of us," Sura said. "They kept coming and kept coming and we couldn't hold them off."

The only thing that could have stopped Kentucky was the crowd that clogged the roads leading to the Coliseum. The Wildcats got stuck in a traffic jam leaving their hotel and what should have been a 10-minute ride became a 45-minute ordeal, with Kentucky arriving less than 40 minutes before the contest.

In the first half, officials didn't seem as necessary as traffic cops, so frenetic was the game's pace. Even so, there were a number of interesting aspects — if one were able to discern them amid all the high-octane action.

Florida State opened the game by beating Kentucky's press with full-court baseball passes, thrown by guard Charlie Ward, the starting quarterback for the Seminoles' football team.

Both teams also had to deal with early foul trouble. Edwards, the bravest of the Seminoles, was whistled for his third foul with 13:24 remaining in the first half. Ford, who scored 26 points with five 3-pointers in the Wildcats' 103-69 rout of Wake Forest in their semifinal, sat out the final 7:10 of the half after his third foul.

Kentucky led, 36-34, at that

point and was clinging to a 44-43 advantage with just over three minutes to play when it lost the ball on a turnover.

But Sura missed a 3-point attempt and, at the other end, Ford's replacement, Junior Brady, scored on a long shot, part of a 10-3 spurt that ended the half.

One year ago the Wildcats were

beaten, 104-103, on Christian Laettner's shot in overtime by Duke in the East Region final, depriving them of a chance at the Final Four.

On Saturday, as the Kentucky players were cutting down the nets, two of the seniors from that team, John Pellyphrey and Richie Farmer, stood near the Wildcats' bench, hugging Coach Rick Pitino.

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